TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Air Surcharge 6 Pies

VOL. IX NO. 28 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1950 | PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

COORG BELLE

Well built and fair, this hefty typical Coorg belle snapped against the sylvan background seems quite capable of fending for herself in the hills and dales of her native land which is proudly termed the 'Scotland of India.'

Story Of 'Koh-i-Nur'

(SEE PAGE—6)

Trees Thro' The Ages

★

BY S. N. S.

TREES are in the news to-day. They have been in existence for millions of years. They have made history by not only contributing to human welfare but by influencing human thought in a profound manner which is seldom realised. The Indus civilisation as revealed by Mohenjodaro grew trees: Asoka planted them in the far corners of his Kingdom and many kings after him did the same thing.

The President of our Republic has taken part in the tree-planting ceremoney at Rajghat. Trees know no nationality and no age. They are zealously grown everywhere. It is a curious thing that trees have been the repositories of several beliefs and superstitions from the dawn of civilisation right down to the present times in all parts of the world. These have withstood the onslaughts of time and revolutions in human thinking.

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The early Greek philosophers, Aristotle and Plutarch believed that trees had passions, perception and reason. The many beliefs of primitive men pertaining to trees formed part of a stock of fundamental ideas which persist even today in the world in some form or other.

There is, for example a belief that man's life depends on trees. On ceremonial occasions a personal relationship is established by planting trees upon whose fortunes the career of the individual is supposed to depend. There is the story of the two brothers of Egypt. One of them deposited his heart on the flower of a babul tree and died when the tree was cut. A kind of personal bond is established with a tree by putting some hair or cloth of the individual on it.

There is a popular belief that human sickness can be transferred to trees and witch doctors bring assurance of relief to the patient by performing the miracle. In other cases, when a man is tormented by a demon, certain ceremonies are performed to provide the demon with a peaceful dwelling in a tree.

In India, as in other countries, trees have been regarded as sacred dwelling places of Gods. The Oaks of Prussians are said to be inhabited by benign divine beings and are famous for oracles. Around their holy oaks lived priests and a high priest called "God's Mouth" The Hebrews had their sermons from trees. These dieties are said to be potent and hold sway over the surrounding forest, and no animal in the locality can be harmed. In Africa there are sacred groves where only priests can enter. In the Gold-Coast the silk cotton and odum trees are sacred abodes of dieties and they are honoured by even human sacrifices at times. Among Arabs their sacred trees are supposed to be haunted by angles and regular sacrifices are made for them. In British New Guinea religious feasts are held under sacred trees, and a portion is set aside for the occupant spirits. Such has been the belief in the existence of spirits in trees in the far corners of the world. These have been instrumental in making the primitive men shape trunks of trees to represent spirits, and this in course of time, was responsible for the development of Iconography

There is a fear of loss of life, wealth or lack of rain when trees are wantonly cut. This had the origin in the fact that since spirits live in trees they should not be harmed. Whatever be the truth in this belief, it has been established that with deforestation, the rainfall in many parts of our country has become considerably poor.

Though Buddhism realised that spirits live in trees, it never bothered to cut trees. It is dangerous to pull a bough in Arabia. In the Homeric poem to Aphrodite, the tree nymph is said to be wounded when a tree is injured, and dies when it falls. In some countries, certain propitiation to three gods is made before the axe is placed to fell a sacred tree. In Burma, a prayer is offered before cutting down a tree. The African woodsman will place a fresh sprig on the stump for the spirit to rest

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There are evil ones among spirits as **well**, which are supposed to frighten solitary persons. Their favourite re-

(Continued on Page 27)

NEW BERLIN PUTSCH

WEEK-END FUN

The Church conference was at lunch, and a discussion had arisen as to the duties of the laity in country parishes.

"The activities of the laywomen," said an authoritative voice, "must be definitely organized."

"What is a laywoman, precisely?" someone asked.

The rural dean's thirteen-year-old daughter broke a long silence: "A hen."

★

Visiting a well-known pub. in Soho I was charmed by a notice to the effect that "Credit is given only to customers over sixty-five years of age if accompanied by their parents."

★

Angel No. 1: "How did you get here?"

Angel No. 2: "Flu."

★

Very small countryman, on his first shopping expedition to London:

"Mummy, do they kill the ladies to put them in the windows?"

★

"Henry Ford, eh?" remarked the manager, with a smile. "That's a pretty well-known name."

The boy looked pleased.

"Yes, sir, it ought to be," he replied proudly. "I've been delivering groceries around here for two years now."

★

Fred: "Ethel, I'm ashamed of you. I saw that Frenchman in the hall kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you stop him?"

Ethel: "I couldn't."

Fred: "And why not?"

Ethel: "I can't speak French."

★

Overheard in a shop on the Riviera: "Is Madame English? Then I am afraid that will be too expensive for her."

★

A very keen cricketer took his wife to watch him play. Going in first wicket, he batted right through the innings and saved his side. Quite pleased with himself, he immediately went to where his wife was seated and greeted her.

She returned his greetings as follows: "Other women's husbands can go in and come out again in order to be with their wives but not you. No, you must stay there the whole afternoon and leave me alone."

★

He: Do you smoke?'

She: "No, I don't smoke."

"Do you drink?'

"No, I don't drink

"Do you flirt?'

"No, I don't flirt.

"Well, what 'do' you do?"

"I tell lies."

One Sunday John had taken his family for a short spin in the country, and had partaken of lunch at one of those road hotels more renowned for their advertisement than for their good food. At the end of a most unappetizing meal, the waiter, presenting the bill, ventured: "I hope you are quite satisfied, sir?"

"Yes, yes; we particularly enjoyed your salt and pepper."

★

It was a dark and stormy night,
A man stood on the street;
His bleary eyes were full of tears,
And his boots were filled with feet.

★

A callow youth remarked to the girl: "I went out with a nurse yesterday."

Said the girl "Never mind, dear. Perhaps in a year or two your mother will let you out without one."

★

One day Adam told Eve that he was going out hunting and would soon return However, he did not back until fairly late, and Eve was really angry.

"What have you been doing all day?"

"Hunting, as I said."

"I am sure you are hiding something; did you meet anybody?"

"You know quite well that there is no other human being here."

Adam shrugged his shoulders and went to sleep, but Eve, as soon as she was sure he was fast asleep, full of suspicion, began to count his ribs.

★

As the train was leaving the station, a young man dashed through the barrier and, running at full speed, jumped on to the moving train, shouting to the porter: "I will pay at the other end!"

"Gracious!" he said to a fellow-traveller, as he mopped his brow. "I only just managed it!"

An old man in the train was looking steadily at him, and finally said: "You look done up! When I was your age I could have caught that train without all that fuss and sweat."

"Maybe", came the reply, "but, you see I missed it at the last station."

★

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.

"Yes—he had a horse nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on his back feet."

★

A Pretty girl was driving her shiny new car when something went wrong with the motor. The traffic light changed from green to yellow to red, and then back again, but still she could not get the car started. Traffic lined up behind her.

A traffic cop sauntered over and inquired: "What's the matter, miss? Haven't we any colours you like?"

The Craft Of Witch-Finder

★

BY S. SENEVIRATNE

ST. JOAN OF ARC'S DAY, stands as monument to the memory of a great-hearted lady. The case of this simple country girl of Lorraine who saved a kingdom for its rightful owner, and willingly suffered the cruel embrace of the flames, was neither the first nor the last to end her life at the stake.

It was the usual sentence passed on a person guilty of the practice of witchcraft, and throughout the history of the Inquisition in Europe, a long procession of people passed through the streets on their way to the stake.

The witches and warlocks observed what Miss Murray in her anthropological study. "The Witch Cult in Western Europe," terms the 'Dianic cult," a nameless universal religion coming down from the dim past, which had been driven underground by Christian persecution. It was a debased form of nature worship which had been practised by the earliest known peoples. The Witches' Sabbat, thus, had an uncommon resemblance to the revels of the Bacchanalia from which it was probably derived.

The majority of these witches were undoubtedly highly strung neurotics drawn to the practice of witchcraft from sheer perversity or because of its novelty.

When the first exhilaration had cooled down they were, not unnaturally, eaten by fear and remorse, which brought them ultimately under the watchful eyes of the Holy Office, where they were shown scant mercy. Not a few of them were probably unbalanced thus confessing to crimes which were humanly impossible. But among these were quite a number of fanatic souls who remained unmoved by torture and went to the fire unrepentent and uncommunicative until the last moment.

●

They were drawn from all walks of life. Nobles hobnobbed with kitchen wenches. Class distinctions were forgotten. Wealth stood cheek-by-jowl with poverty. Dame Alice Kyteler (or Kettle) of Kilkenny in Ireland and her own serving maid, Petronilla de Meath were members of the same coven They were charged in the late spring of 1324, but while the former escaped to England, the latter was consigned to the flames. Gilles de Rais, Marshal of France, one time companion to Joan of Arc in the battle field, was executed with two of his accomplices who were commoners. Major Thomas Weir and his sister Jean, executed in Scotland in 1670, were charged with others who stood on a lower station of life. The history of witchcraft is crammed full with similar records.

There were diverse means employed to bring the witches to book. One of the commonest tests was to apply the ordeal by water which was considered an infallible method for proving the guilt of the suspected person.

A rope was tied crosswise between each thumb and great toe. A second rope was tied round the waist to secure the first. The witch was then lowered into a patch of water, a pond or a shallow river. If the witch sank, she was not guilty, but if she remained on the surface, it was proof of the blackest guilt!

Here is a second method. The suspected witch was thrust into a room which had been thoroughly cleaned previously. She was made to sit in a chair, or a stool, in some uncomfortable position. If she did not submit peacefully she was bound. The doors and windows were tightly closed and the witchfinder kept unceasing vigil. For a full day, she was kept without either food or drink. If so much as a house-spider or a fly entered the room it was immediately crushed. If by some mischance, the insect could not be killed, it was believed to have been the witch's Familiar. If one of them chanced to settle upon her body her guilt was proven. But in either case she was adjudged a witch, for the Familiar was the Devil's spawn, assigned to the witch when she joined the ranks of Satan!

When the witch first became a follower of Satan she was given a distinguishing mark. This was a spot on her body which the eye could not discern. It was, however, insensible to pain. It was a common practice among witch-finders to seek this Devil's Mark. The

(Continued on Page 27)

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CRICKET CARAVAN III

Tragic Finale For Hammond

By Keith Miller And R. S. Whitington

The fundamental reason for the comparative failure, in a cricket sense (that is the only way in which it failed), of the 1946-7 M.C.C. team in Australia, was the lack of capable and inspiring leadership. Because of the absence of such leadership, even more than because of the poor bowling support available for Wright and Bedser, the side rarely looked, seldom played, and only twice on the field was, a team.

Hammond escaped public censure (except for his on-the-field errors and simply because of the enduring patience and outward loyalty of his men. Beginning the tour as sixteen Hammond-worshippers, they kept their growing disillusionment regarding their "skipper", as they at first affectionately, and at last resignedly, called him, very much within the family circle, despite the constant close attendance of over forty cricket writers. When they got home to England they uncomplainingly suffered much criticism, which should have been debited to the shortcoming of their "Father".

It is most unfair that they should continue to so suffer for posterity.

Unsavoury Publicity

Many factors contributed to Hammond's descent from Olympus. Two of them were the worries of captaincy and ambassadorial duties (to which latter Hammond is by nature unsuited). Then there was the unprecedented amount of publicity given to the tour by the press and the unsavoury nature of much of that publicity. The usually fair, but almost diurnal criticism of Hammond's tactics and field-placements must also have had their effect, coming as they did from so many ex-internationals. The biggest worry of all, however, must have been the domestic and other private troubles besetting Wally's affairs back in England. Hammond seemed to be master of the situation until the occasion of the first match in Adelaide against South Australia.

It seems most significant that the change in Hammond and his batting fortunes followed the publication in the Australian newspapers of the news of his divorce. From that day onward (with three magnificent exceptions) true concentration upon cricket seemed beyond him. Cricket was no longer a mental relief to him; it seemed to become just one more worry added to a "sea of troubles". The exceptions were the times when, in the First Test in Brisbane, two sticky wickets, and in the second match against South Australia, suggestions that he should drop out of England's Test team, gave him the stimulus temporarily to take arms against misfortune.

The factor which most destroyed Hammond's influence over his men, however, was not his poor form or even his often poor on-the-field captaincy. It was his partiality for journeying in a Jaguar, loaned to him by a Melbourne motor company, between capital city and capital city. The Jagpur became Wally's "way of escape" from the task which, together with all his private toubles, was too much for him to face. It proved an expensive way of escape, for it cost him the innermost loyalty of many of his men. To all these factors in Hammond's lapse from glory can be added the atrocious luck experienced by England in the Brisbane Test and the balance of umpiring errors, which most definitely went against her.

Hammond Begins Well

Hammond began the tour well, especially as a batsman, but also as an ambassador and captain. During the journey from Southampton to Fremantle and the long stay in Perth, it appeared that those dignitaries at Lord's who had said they were worried as to how Hammond would stand up to the task of skippering a touring side would have to eat their words. No doubt they would have been very happy to have done so.

Over-much brooding on affairs in England, the "Bradman Dismissal" incident, Australia's astonisningly fluky early batting against Bedser at Brisbane, the rain-dranched, sun-baked pitches that fell to England's lot, and other besetting misfortunes, however, seemed to knock all the fight out of Hammond, and from this stage of the tour onwards, with the exception we have named, he gave an apparently convincing indication, both as captain and batsman, of his lack of interest in his duties. Cricket and the whole tour appeared to get on his nerves and become evils from which he must escape as much as possible.

Hammond's fall from grace as a batsman, his generally disinterested outlook, his aloofness and periodical irritability, had an understandably powerful effect on his men, who were left like so many lost sheep on a most important uphill mission. They also placed that excellent fellow, Norman Yardley, in a most invidious position. Denis Compton's batting was singled out for criticism from his captain during the First and Second Tests—criticism which must have been a markedly contributing factor in his temporary loss of form. Certain it is that when Hammond temporarily left the team in Melbourne, Denis immediately began to make centuries and never once looked back.

Walter Hammond whom affairs in England kept distracted when he was skippering a team in Australia!

Nicknamed "Greta Garbo"

IN OUR OPINION HAMMOND'S BATTING AND CAPTAINCY LET THE TEAM DOWN BADLY IN THE SECOND AND THIRD TESTS.

His whole attitude on the field was wrong, whilst off the field, because of his continued aloofness, he became known to Australian pressmen as "Greta Garbo". It seemed that Wally, like Garbo, would have given anything to have been able to call the whole thing off and go home alone.

What a disappointing last act to such amazing pre-war triumphs in Australia was Hammond's 1946-7 tour! and what a contrast was the Wally we say then to the Hammond who had been such a good friend and pleasant host to the Australian Services team in 1945! The Hammond we knew in England in 1945 was the opposite of aloof. He spent quite a part of his off-the-field time in the Australian dressing-room, indeed he and his team agreed to share one room with us during the Second Victory "Test" at Bramall Lane.

During the Fourth Test, when Sismey was injured, Workmen who took his place behind the wickets, was clearly out of his depth to some of the fast bowling. Bumpers flew to right and left of his groping gloves and the number of byes threatened to exceed Frank Woolly's allowance at the Oval in 1934. Though England was one match down with only two games to be decided, Hammond came into our room before play next morning and said to Hassett, "There's only one thing to stop you from using your twelfth man as wicket-keeper, you know."

"What's that?" asked Lindsay.

"My permission; and you have it."

Keith Carmody was our twelfth man and had kept wicket splendidly in an earlier Test, as Hammond well knew. Wally was making a most generous gesture for a captain whose country's team was at that stage ceing outplayed by a team chosen from fifteen thousand servicemen. (WORLD COPYRIGHT).

KING OF THAILAND'S FILM MUSICAL HIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, (By Air).

IN America a song to be accepted in a movie or a musical comedy is the royal road to fortune. In Michael Todd's "Peep Show" is the following song called "Blue Night" by twenty-two year old King Phumiphon Adundet of Thailand is the author of a beguine with words by Prince Chakraband, his chamberlain, presented against the background of a Siamese temple. It is one of several songs written by the monarch and acquired by producer Todd.

Blue night, gloomy blue night,
There's not a star in sight,
No trace of warm moonlight.
My own, how I miss you,
With all my heart I do.
That's why the night is blue.

My love, skies are so grey when you are away,
Oh! How I yearn for your return.
Then blue night will turn into day,
Again the sun will shine,
The day you say you're mine.

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PROBLEMS OF THE PRESS-IV

The Scurrilous Press

By S. Natarajan

I am aware that I am venturing on dangerous ground. The question of "raising the standard of journalism", "maintaining the highest traditions of the Indian Press," "assuring the purity of the Indian newspapers" is one that has claimed high priority with the A.I.N.E.C. for at least some 18 months.

It is not one that can be settled easily except in a way which would be completely unacceptable to the vested interests which have gathered round that organisation. That way is to restore the responsibility of the individual Editor, draft press laws which are consistent and as little restrictive as political conditions permit and remove the present buffers between the Government and the Press. Every Editor who contravenes some law, should know in advance what the penalty is that he makes himself liable to suffer. Those who feel that a cause has to be asserted beyond the observance of the law and beyond the natural respect for the rule of law, will do so in a perfect spirit of readiness to bear the burden of punishment, which again is itself a supreme attitude of reverence for the law. Today that mood is completely absent. Apologies come easily and without meaning, and often even apologies are tendered in a desire to appear champions of freedom before the public.

'Hallmarks'

This brings me to the definition of a scurrilous press.

CRITICISM WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY, EXPLOITATION OF THE PUBLIC TASTE FOR PERSONALITY JOURNALISM, RELIANCE ON EXPLANATIONS WHICH MEET IMMEDIATE DIFFICULTIES AND A REFUSAL TO GIVE THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW A HEARING—THESE ARE THE HALLMARKS OF SCURRILOUS WRITING.

All these have manifested themselves during the ten years of the press advising system. I do not think that they are as grave a symptom as the veterans of the press generally hold. What is a graver evil to my mind is the failure of any section of the press to come forward in defence of those who are victims of the scandal-mongers.

There are three reasons for this apathy: In the first place the Government in the present state of Government-press relations is in a very false position. It has developed, in the spirit of the consultative period, a highly detailed method of correcting misstatements, checking journalistic exaggerations and so on. But by this very fact it has sacrificed the beneficial influence of free support from an independent press.

The feeling generally is that the Government must look after itself, and the Government machinery is ill-fitted for rebutting personal attacks.

The Problem

Even in the days of British rule, before this press advising technique was evolved, there were some newspapers which in the interests of fairplay put in a word for the official. But today this is entirely absent. It is matter which deserves more than a little attention.

The second is a feeling, not all unjustified, that people in office are not particularly careful to secure that their conduct can bear scrutiny. The change to a rule of law is difficult. It is the more so where so much has depended on personalities. One must feel forced to come out in defence of some principle; there is no temptation to attempt a defence of individuals who might, if pressed hard, admit the charges.

And thirdly, since journalists too are human beings, there is a certain anxiety to avoid the notice of the gangsters of the pen.

Here in brief is the atmosphere in which scurrilous writing flourishes, and it is the correction of this environment alone which will end the problem. However, no one is interested in attempting what is so very necessary. The general attitude has been that the offenders can be browbeaten into silence, and with the failure of that hope there has been a kind of desperate submission to the existing conditions. Periodically, the public asked to indicate their disapproval of this kind of journalism. This is psychologically impossible.

The "responsible press" is realising as it never did before the difficulty of arriving at a definite conclusion on most grievances. The most damaging circumstances can be built up to support a theory or to bolster up a prejudice. Most Indian newspapers do not have the equipment to investigate cases. The "responsible press" is often content to leave the true and the false to be sorted out in official quarters and tries to evade the necessity of decision. To some extent, that is due to lethargy and inadequate equipment. But it is also caused by a genuine desire to set aside trifles in the interest of larger national questions that claim attention.

And, Apparently, It's Our Job!

The Disgruntled

Mostly, grievances are submitted by persons who feel that their claims to advancement have been overlooked and that their representations have met with little attention from the men now in Government. This itself breaks them up in two classes. The persons who were in government service before the Congress took office, and those who were in the Congress itself and hoped for much more than they have been granted. The latter have a special value for the sensational press as they represent a breach between members of the same party and men of the same ideology. To be able to say that Congressmen themselves accuse Congress ministers is no doubt something not to be missed. The disgruntled Government servant presents an involved problem. It is a matter of interest that with the assumption of office by the Congress, the amount of leakages from secretariats has increased. Officials talk too much and too often and invariably for publication. Even documents have been known to be shown to pressmen. This is on the lower levels.

What has not received sufficient attention is a condition which exists higher up. In the past, the Anglo-Indian press enjoyed the peculiar confidence of the Government. Its policy was always in line with the official interest; at times, a leader or two came from the secretariat or from government houses. After independence, the Anglo-Indian press changed hands but the contacts remained. The officials who were fairly highly placed, were men who had worked the old policies with enthusiasm. Often they had changed with the times and were wholeheartedly with the popular ministries. Where they were not, they sometimes failed to resist the temptation to use the journalistic channels available to them to set forth their point of view and provided "inside information" for the press.

The Sinners

Nor is this the complete environment in which the press functions. The bookstalls at the railway stations tell a striking story.

IN STATION AFTER STATION ON THE SUBURBAN LINES, YOU WILL FIND THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT JOURNALS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED, SHRIEKING TO THE CROWDS THEIR TALE OF MALADMINISTRATION, INEFFICIENCY AND CORRUPTION.

The few newspapers which support the Government, are rarely seen. The

(Continued on page 31)

ARE QUINTUPLETS THE LIMIT?

THE medical profession is sceptical about a recent report that a native woman in the Belgian Congo has given birth to sextuplets—four boys and two girls. Mother and children are said to be doing well, writes Steroper in "Tit-Bits".

Chief reason for their suspicion that the story may be "grossly exaggerated" is that only six cases of sextuplets have ever been known. Two are of unconfirmed Chinese origin and are said to have happened in 1574 and 1805. The other four occurred between 1889 and 1904, and the babies did not survive.

Quintuplets, on the other hand, are quite capable of growing up to healthy manhood and womanhood, though the reactions of parents to the birth of five children at once varies tremendously.

Suppressed The News

The Dionne girls, for instance, must be among the most famous children in the world. Dr. Dafoe, who brought them into the world, has written an account of their birth and early development.

Yet, when in 1943 a set of quintuplets—three girls and two boys—were born to the Diligentis in the Argentine, their parents suppressed the news for months rather than face the publicity—inevitable when anybody achieves a 41,600,000 to 1 chance, the official odds against quins!

Authorities still differ as to whether the total number of cases of quintuplets ever known amounts to 35 or 48. But in case you were under the impression that multiple births have anything to do with modern civilization, you will be reassured to know that in the year 1600 a set were born to a woman living at Hameln on the Weser!

Differences

Since the chances of having quadruplets are a mere 1 in 670,734, it is not surprising that we have in this country three flourishing home-produced sets—Paul, Michael, Ernest and Ann Miles, who are known collectively as "The St. Neot Quads" and are now fifteen years old; Jennifer, Frances, Bridget and Elizabeth Good, who will be two in the summer and live near Bristol; and the Taylors from Edmonton, Middlesex—Paul, Robert, Kevin, and Annette.

Are they indistinguishable one from the other? The Miles quads are old enough for extreme likeness to show, but they reveal very distinct differences. Michael, for instance, is a couple of inches shorter than his brothers and the three boys are certainly less confusing to meet than the twenty-two-year-old Mack triplets, Eileen, Charlotte, and Laverne, who came over recently from Washington to sing in cabaret at a Westend club and are just like the proverbial "peas in a pod." They dress alike, even to small items of jewellery, and do their hair the same way, while Mrs. Miles makes a point of different coloured ties for her sons!

The Goods, too, are developing distinctive personalities of their own, with Jennifer the "managing" one, Elizabeth rather shy and the other two keeping the balance between the two extremes. Annette and Robert were the first of the Taylors to walk, some time ahead of their brothers.

Problem For Doctors

Now another problem in multiple births is worrying Australian doctors. A mother in Tasmania, who has twin sisters of her own and whose husband also has twins in the family tree, has given birth to Siamese twins, both girls, whose heads are joined together. Whether or not they can be parted by a delicate operation depends upon whether their brains are separate. First suggestion that this may be so came when, two or three days after their birth, they opened their eyes independently of one another.

They will be brave men and women who one day marry the famous quins and quads—or people who like the idea of having a whole family at one go! For research proves conclusively that a tendency to "twinning" is inherited. And so, presumbly is a tendency to "quinning."

And at the rate at which doctors are now reducing infant mortality, it looks as if one day six babies born to one mother at one time may live to tell the tale.

Then it may be that sextuplets, which according to a German record were born once in the year 1894, will be a reasonable possibility.

Resurgent Asia At Its Best

WHAT NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO MALAYA SIGNIFIES

BY K. N. RAMANATHAN

PANDIT Nehru's visit to Malaya has been of inestimable value—of inestimable value to the world, to Asia, and to Indians in Malaya.

For, if the political and cultural resurgence of Asia is typified in any one leader, it is in Pandit Nehru. He represents the new spirit in Asia in its purity.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the United Kingdom's Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, described Pandit Nehru at one of the Singapore meetings as a 'leader of Asia'. Pandit Nehru, in his observations that followed, suggested that we should not think of leadership, because that immediately set up mental conflicts, We should think of co-operation.

That, of course, is true, but an ancient people awakening to a new sense of their responsibilities, duties and rights., require a personality who would give point and expression to their outlook. In that sense there must be a leadership. And whom can the new Asia find today more suited to that role than Pandit Nehru, heir to the traditions of Mahatma Gandhi, internationalist and nationalist, idealist and administrator?

In his speeches in Malaya, Pandit Nehru gave the tone of the new Asia —an Asia keenly alive to the awakening among her people, anxious to contribute its great share to the peace and progress of the world, but also greatly alive to its rights.

First Message

Pandit Nehru's first message to the people of Malaya was characteristic of him. It was the spiritual message that Mahatma Gandhi taught the Indian people and the world.

Pandit Nehru re-proclaimed the age-old teaching of non-participation in evil, and of the active doing of good, in his speech at the State Dinner that the Singapore Legislative Council gave him—the first such function held in the history of Singapore.

Also, at other functions in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang, the three towns that the Prime Minister of India visited in Malaya, he repeatedly spoke of the most essential importance to the world today of the basic things that Mahatmaji taught. Mahatmaji's central message said Pandit Nehru, was that evil action should not be adopted even if it might yield some immediate or temporary good, because it must have its reaction and produce more evil. Not only must their objective be right, the means they adopted to attain that objective must also be right

From Buddha And Christ

Panditji thus brought the spritual touch to public life, the spiritual touch that leavened public life in India under Mahatmaji's great leadership and lifted it out of sordidness. In this Panditji, like Mahatmaji, only stressed the teachings that the Buddha and Jesus Christ had taught. But these truths need constant re-proclamation

Pandit Nehru, not being of the preacher type, did not quote the Dhammapada, that priceless work which contains the teaching of the Buddha. But he was on the lines of that great teaching, for the Dhammapada, proclaiming that hatred solved no problems, said:

Never in this world can hatred be stilled by hatred. It will be stilled only non-hatred—that is the Law Eternal".

"Both in this world and the next the evil-doer laments. He grieves and suffers in the visualisation of his sinful deeds."

"Both now and in the after-life the evil-doer suffers, 'I have done wrong' he says, grieving. Greater still become his torments as he pursues the path of evil".

Condemnation Of Terrorism

Pandit Nehru's emphasis that both the objective and the means must be right had a special appropriateness in the present conditions in Malaya.

He said that he was not fully conversant with Malayan affairs, but he had no hesitation in completely and unequivocally condemning terrorism. It was excessively harmful and could not be tolerated. No good whatsoever could flow from it. It would lower the whole level of human action, and turn men into beasts.

Terrorism has now ravaged Malaya for two years. It has cost directly about 3,000 lives, and more have been injured. Also efforts that would otherwise have been devoted to promoting the development of the country have gone to the fighting of this threat to peace, law and order. The daily cost of the anti-terrorist campaign has been about Rs. 470,000.

Coming from an internationalist and nationalist of Pandit Nehru's outstanding stature, record and sincerity, this condemnation of terrorism has a value which it could have from very few others.

Attack On Colonialism

Pandit Nehru was equally unequivocal in his condemnation of Colonialism. To Malaya, the last ditch of Colonialism in South-East Asia, it was necessary to administer this stimulus and warning—stimulus to Malayans and warning to Britishers—that the days of Colonialism are numbered.

Most of Malaya's British administrators—there are great and outstanding exceptions like Mr. MacDonlad—pay mere lip homage to the principles of leading the country to self-Government within the Commonwealth, but are always careful in the same breath to draw by implication a picture of the country's present unfitness for anything like self-Government.

From the days of Sir Stamford Raffles to the blessed year of our Lord 1950, is a period of 131 years. In this period of over one and a quarter centuries all the political progress that Malaya has made is that we have now reched the stage of considering whether the principle of elections should not be introduced in local bodies.

The Malayan Federal Legislative Council and all the State legislatures in the Malayan mainland are nominated bodies. Only in the Singapore Legislative Council is there an elected element. At this rate of "progress" in leading the country to self-government, Malaya can be kept "safe" for colonialism for a century and more, if other developments did not complicate the picture

Those Tactics

A Government spokesman in the Malayan Federal Legislative Council last week spoke of the necessity for gaining experience of electoral procedure in local government, and said that it would be premature to introduce elections to the legislature until solid grounding and experience had been gained of local government elections. He found it convenient to forget that people of the same or similar stock in Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan, India and Burma were governing themselves. On the contrary, he emphasised the risks that were involved in trying the principle of elections even to local bodies but very generously and magnanimously said that such risks must be taken!

To such people, Pandit Nehru's hard-hitting words condemning Colonialism must have been bitter. No problem in Asia could be solved on the basis of any form of colonial domination, said the Prime Minister of India. Colonialism was dead or dying. It had lost its grip and had to disappear from the whole of Asia. The world had now to deal with a new Asia, an Asia resurgent.

In this problem of the relations of Asia with the rest of the world, Pandit Nehru suggested that the example and experience of India might be valuable. India had won her freedom through a bloodless struggle, following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi:

She had attained right methods for attaining right objectives, and had

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laying tthe foundation stone of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Race Course Lane, Singapore.

Pandit Nehru and others at the ancient Budha temple at Mendut in Indonesia.

Five thousand years of history scintillate in the glitter and lustre of a diamond. This precious stone has witnessed the rise and fall of empires in India, Afghanistan and Persia, and within its glittering depths, there is stored a history of blood and violence, murder and massacre, war and pestilence, the sacking of great cities and the shrieks of those blinded and tortured. Still, its merry-go-round is not over. This, in a nutshell, is the

STORY OF 'KOH-I-NUR'

OVER 5,000 years ago man first set eyes upon 'Koh-i-Nur" but how it came to be cut and polished in the form in which it first emerges in authentic history is still a mystery. But there is no question that at that period, there existed in India a cultured civilisation of the highest standard, as illustrated by the earliest Vedas of the Hindu religion, which are calculated to have been composed about 4500 B.C.—a time when Baghdad and Cairo were still unbuilt.

Though its earlier history is wrapped in mystery and conjecture, it is definitely known that this great stone was in the year 56 B.C. in the possession of the Rajah Vikramaditya of Ujjein, a small state about 50 miles north of Indore. All subsequent trace of the diamond is lost, however till it turns up again over thirteen hundred years later in A.D. 1304 in the royal treasury of the King of Malwa, a Hindu monarch of an ancient dynasty in Central India. In this particular year, Malwa fell a victim to a stronger power in the North, whose armies were rapidly over-running the entire length and breadth of the continent. Thus passed the great diamond into the hands of Ala-ud-din Mohammad Shah, King of Delhi, the first all-powerful conqueror with whom the stone becomes historically associated.

Present Name

Throughout its subsequent history, the "Koh-i-Nur", which did not receive its present name till many centuries later has been in the possession of men and founders of great dynasties, who have left their indelible mark upon that vast land mass stretching eastwards from Arabia, across the mountains and deserts of Persia and Afghanistan, over the muddy waters of the Indus and down through the length of India to its most southerly point—Cape Comorin.

Within the glittering depths of this great diamond, there is stored a history of blood and violence, murder and massacre, war and pestilence, the sacking of great cities and the shrieks of those being blinded and tortured; all enacted against a background of such Oriental splendour, that all the wealth of the Occident could never hope to emulate.

Ala-ud-din Mohammad Shah of Delhi was one of the most bloodthirsty of monarchs. According to a contemporary chronicler it is written —"If we look upon the policy of Ala-ud-din, a great king arises. But if we behold his hands, which are red, an inexorable tyrant appears. He began in cruelty and waded through blood to the end." On his death in A.D. 1316 the diamond retires temporarily to the obscurity of the Imperial Treasury at Delhi, whilst outside in the scorching summers of the following years, province after province broke away from the Empire of Ala-ud-din.

By A.D. 1397, all hopes of a united and co-ordinated defence of India had completely vanished. The Indian Empire was stricken with internal strife and there was no man at the head to lead the helpless millions against the common enemy in the far North-West, who stood ready to swoop like an eagle on its prey. Timur, the World Conqueror, the great Moghul leader, otherwise known at Tamerlane set forth from his capital of Samarkand, a city of beautiful palaces and gardens, in the spring of A.D. 1398 at the head of an army of ruthless soldiers recruited from every country in the Middle East, and from as far away as Caucasia.

A few days later, the King of Delhi's army was routed and the city was given up to fire and slaughter for five whole days. The streets ran with blood and the sky was overcast with the smoke from the burning houses. The spoils of precious stones, gold and silver ornaments must have been prodigious, but it is strange that the "Koh-i-nur" did not figure amongst the jewels taken back to Samarkand by Timur. Wisely, Nasrit Shah, the King of Delhi must have taken the great diamond with him when he fled his capital after the disastrous battle with his ferocious adversary.

With the withdrawal of Timur from India, the "Koh-i-nur" once more disappears from the stage of history, not to return again for another hundred years, when a descendant of the World Conqueror stood like his forefather ready to swoop on India. Up to now the country had been repeatedly invaded by the Moghuls.

During the years subsequent to his departure, a new kingdom of the Lodis had arisen from the ashes of the old, but the jealousy of the brother of Ibrahim Lodi, then Emperor of Delhi in A.D. 1525 brought matters to a crisis and presented a favourable opportunity for another invasion of India.

"Caesar Of East"

Zahir-ud-din Mohammad Babur to give him his full name, has been described as "the most admirable Prince that ever reigned in Asia". He has also been called the "Caesar of the East". For only a short interval hereafter, Babur and his descendants were to reign as Kings of Delhi and Northern India, until the last of the House of Timur died in exile in Rangoon in 1862, after a Queen of a small distant island in the northern mists, who never set foot in India, was proclaimed Empress of India on November 1, 1858.

Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi did not prove to be much of a general, for in spite of overwhelming numbers in his favour, and an awe-inspiring array of armoured elephants trained for war, the Moghuls under Babur threw the Indian Army into confusion and chased it ignominously from the field of Panipat, a few miles of Delhi, on April 21, 1526. This momentous battle decided the fate of India, and not till August 15, 1947, was the country, unfortunately split into two separate camps, to enjoy its own elected rulers.

It is at this juncture that the great diamond chooses to reappear. A quotation from Babur's own diary is sufficient introduction. "In Sultan Ibrahim's defeat. When Humayun reached Agra, they must have been planning to flee, but his postings of men prevented this and guard was kept over them. Humayun did not let them go. They made him a voluntary offering of a mass of jewels and valuables amongst which was the famous diamond which Ala-ud-din must have brought. ITS REPUTATION IS THAT EVERY APPRAISER HAS ESTIMATED ITS VALUE AT TWO AND A HALF DAYS' FOOD FOR THE WHOLE WORLD. Apparently it weighs eight misqals. Humayun offered it to me when I arrived at Agra; I just gave it back to him!"

A hundred years ago there came into the possession of the British Crown, the fabulous diamond generally known as the Koh-i-nur or the 'Mountain of Light', which now adorns the State Crown of the Queen Consort of England, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

This glittering stone never fails to attract the immediate attention of the hundreds of visitors; who slowly shuffle their way round the large glass case in the Wakefield Tower in the Tower of London, where the Crown jewels and Regalia, emblems of the British monarchy, are safely kept. Of all the magnificent jewels in this priceless collection, the great 'Koh-i-Nur' surpasses all others in antiquity and historical association. It is so old that its earlier history is a matter of pure speculation, but it is generally believed to have been first discovered in the bed of the Godavari River, where the famous diamond mines of India later came to be established.

After the advent of freedom there has been talk of negotiations to acquire "Koh-i-Nur" for India from the British Crown.

How this enormous diamond came into the possession of the Rajah of Gwalior is obscure as there is no record of it ever leaving the Imperial Treasury at Delhi or Agra.

By tradition, the diamond is closely connected with the death of Babur the Tiger, who when Humayun was lying dangerously ill at Agra, offered his own life in exchange for that of his son. He is said to have swept aside the suggestion that his most valuable possession—the great diamond which Humayun had captured, should be offered instead. The Emperor's prayer was soon answered. Humayun rapidly recovered, but within three months Babur breathed his last on December 24, 1530.

Humayun proved to be a hapless monarch. For ten shaky years he managed to hold on to his throne, but after being severely defeated in the field at Kanauj in 1540, he had to fly for his life closely pursued by his enemies. During his wanderings, he met and fell in love with a young and pretty Arab girl Hamida, then only fourteen, whom he at once married. The following year—1552—Hamida gave birth to a son, the great Akbar to be, at a little town called Umarkot, on the edge of the Sind desert.

It is known that Humayun still possessed the great diamond, and one wonders whether he ever adorned his young Arab wife, who never hesitated to share the perils that beset them, with the glittering gem.

Divine Will

The deposed monarch eventually arrived at the court of the Shah of Persia—still in possession of the stone, but sad to relate without his lovely young wife and son, both of whom had been detained at Kandahar by his brother, Kamran, Governor of Kabul and Kandahar. It is recorded that Humayun offered the great diamond together with other gems he had brought with him from India to the Shah in exchange for hospitality and sanctuary.

During his long flight, he had resolutely refused to sell the stone, declaring that "such a gem cannot be obtained by purchase; either they fall to one by the arbitrament of the sword, an expression of the Divine Will, or else they come through the grace of great monarches".

Its history here becomes somewhat obscured, that is from the time Humayun arrived at the Persian court in the summer of 1544 till 1600, when it reappears on the list of jewels kept under lock and key in the Imperial Treasury if the Moghuls. One authority (Beveridge—'Asiatic Review' of April 1889), claims that the stone was sent by the Shah to Burhan Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar in 1547. But there is no record in existence showing how the gem of such magnitude came to be restored to the Imperial Treasury. It is of course quite possible that Akbar rediscovered the jewel amongst those that were unearthed in the palace of the Nizam Shah, when Ahmednagar was annexed to the Moghul Empire in 1600. On the other hand it is equally possible that the Shah of Persia sent quite a different diamond as his present to his friend, which the local chronicler recorded in the Imperial diary and confused it with the diamond Humayun is supposed to have given the Shah.

It is a well-known fact that Humayun found much favour in the eyes of the Shah Tahmasp, and that the latter went as far as supplying the deposed monarch with an army, with which Humayan recaptured Kandahar and Kabul, and incidentally his wife and young Akbar. In December 1554 Humayun, with 15,000 cavalry and the rough old general, Bairam Khan, left Kabul with the Shah of Persia's blessing to recapture the throne of the Moghuls, which he successfully accomplished in the summer of 1555. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that the Shah sent Humayan on the eve of departure for India, the great diamond as a mark of his Imperial grace to a fellow monarch with whom he had been on terms of close friendship.

But be that as it may, there is clear

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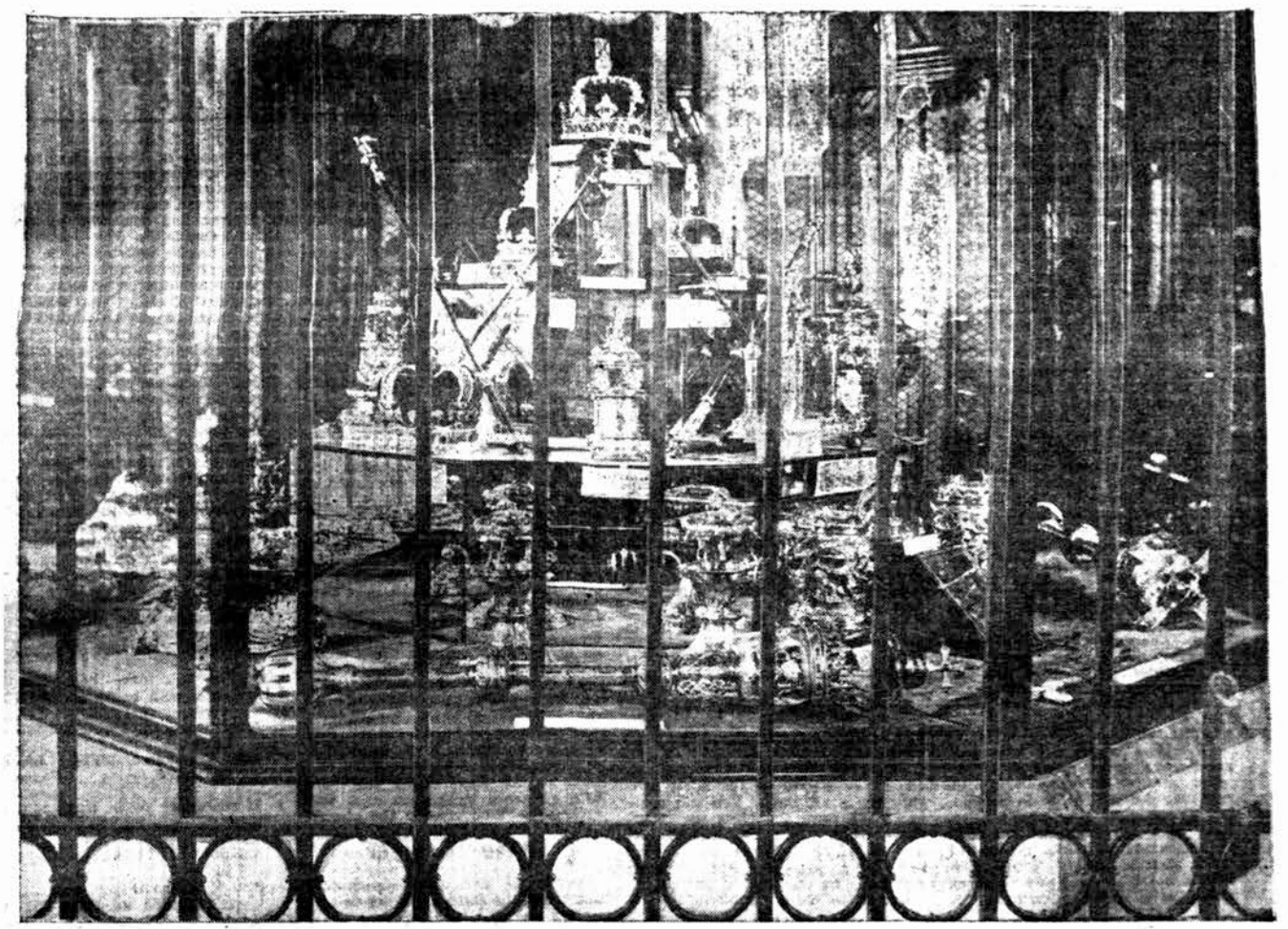
'DANSE MACABRE'

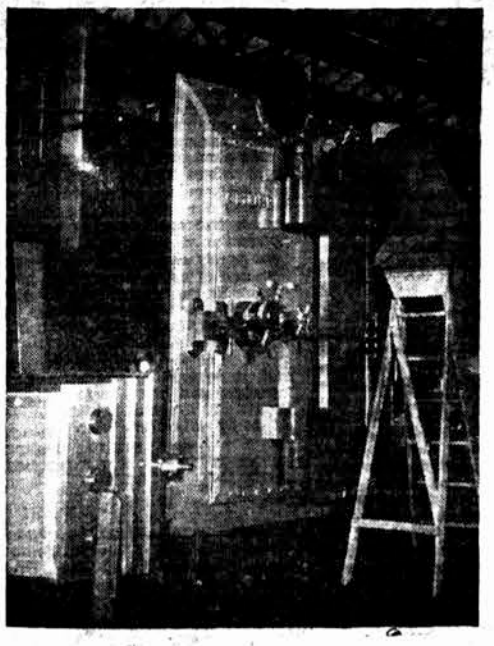
HOW BRITAIN GUARDS HER CROWN JEWELS



Not since the historic exploit of Colonel Blood has a successful attempt been made to make away with the Crown jewels from the Tower of London. For the last sixty years the safekeeping of these historic treasures has been entrusted to the house of Chubb.

★

One of the strongroom doors of the new installation for the Bank Melli Iran in Teheran, which will house the Peacock Throne and the Crown jewels of Persia. Each door weighs ten tons, and is 20 inches thick. There is special device which ensures that the door cannot be opened except at predetermined time.



Until Sir Thomas More's Utopian conception of material wealth and treasure counting for nothing prevails in this imperfect world, so long will British engineers earn a rich harvest in providing property owners all over the world with security against burglars.

BATTLE AGAINST BURGLARS

By Michael Forster

★

BRITISH safes and strongroom installations have long been acknowledged as the best, and further proof of the confidence reposed in them was recently shown in the award of a contract to an historic and long-established British firm for the protection of the fabulous Peacock Throne and Crown Jewels of Persia.

There is romance in the very sound of the words "Peacock Throne", but in the archives of this particular firm there is sufficient material for a hundred romantic novelists— testimonials from the Duke of Wellington can be seen alongside another from a notorious burglar of the day, and an order from a Czar of All The Russias adjacent to an account of the construction of a cage for the protection of the Koh-i-Noor Diamond at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Unequal Struggle

British safemakers have always been in the forefront of the battle

(Continued from Page 27)

★

Arthur Hart is one of the Chubb's oldest employees and of the third generation of his family to be in the Company's employ. Arthur's job is to test the prototype of each new safe produced and attempt to break it open. What he cannot do, no burglar can.

Debited, Credited, Balanced

HOW WORLD LOOKS AT AUDITOR'S LIFE

BY R. K. DALAL

EVERY one has in himself an 'imp' —that invisible ego of mischievousness. Sometimes it jumps out of your physical self and sits on the table opposite and starts criticising you mercilessly. You see two voices in the air, the one your own which fences and defends, the other whips and lashes at you in fury. It must be one of such subjective moods that inspired Burns to write those immortal words:

"O Wad, some Power the giftie gie us

To see ourselves as others see us!
It Wad frae monie a blunder free us
An' foolish notion".

In this article I have made a feeble attempt to see the auditors' profession through a mirror. And O God, what a reflection it casts. It shakes your dignity of outlook like a pack of cards. Dignity, they say, is that which you carry about you until the boss suddenly confronts you—with "What the hell do you mean by this". And the edifice of dignity suddenly tumbles down about you on all sides.

Text-books define an auditor as one who HEARS, but rarely LISTENS, who in an uncertain Hamlet-like mood "To sign or not to sign" a balance sheet, whistles at last the practical tune with Umar Khayam—"Ah, take the cheque and waive the rest."

The 'imp' defines you as follows:—

"A typical auditor is a man past middle age, spare, wrinkled, intelligent, passive, non-committal, with eyes like cod-fish, polite in contact, but at the same time unresponsive, cold, calm and damnably composed as a concrete post or a plaster of Paris cast; a human petrification with a heart of stone and without charm of a friendly feelings. A germ minus bowels, passion or a sense of humour. Thank God, happily they never reproduce and all of them finally go to hell."

Parleys With St. Peter

But even in hell or heaven auditors are never at peace as the following instance in point will amply show:—

An F.C.A. died and applied for admission to heaven. He was at St. Peter's gate. St. Peter came out and said, "Who are you?"

He said: "I am a Chartered Account, just incorporated under an Act of Parliament of the Great Indian Republic and I want to get into heaven."

St. Peter said: "We have only got a very small section for Chartered Accountants and that is absolutely full."

Then the Chartered Accountant said: "But I have got a message for the President."

St. Peter said: "I will bring the President down."

The Chartered Accountant going up to the President said: "I am frightfully sorry to bother you, sir, but the devil has got his account, absolutely into a mess down below."

Hearing this, the Chartered Accountants of Heaven—most conscientious men—rushed out of the gate and went downstairs.

Seeing the void and vacancy created, St. Peter said to the latest arrival: "It is all right. You can come in. You'll have the place to yourself. These Chartered Accountants will not leave the place until they have got it straight. And the devil will never let them get it straight."

And so by clever subterfuge the Chartered Accountant got into Heaven, if not by merit, yet by design.

The lawyer's profession is the one with which we closely come into contact, so much so that sometimes we wonder, as Mr. Spicer once wondered, why they two do not meet in marriage. But after exploring all the possibilities of a flirtation leading up to a love marriage, the conclusion was that—leave aside 'love'—even a marriage of convenience was out of question, but as wise, steady, practical man, he said wisely, "Co-habitation is yet possible nay, it must be encouraged".

Three Contentions

Three men, a doctor, an accountant and a politician were discussing the question of creation and the merit of their profession in creating it. The doctor said that the Creator must be a member of his profession, because it was distinctly a surgical operation to remove a rib from Adam's side. The accountant could not be repressed. He said that the Creator must have been an accountant—and a Chartered Accountant (India) for all that because he contended that it was essentially an accountant's business to create order out of chaos which was there until God said, "Let there be light, and there was light." Before that all the world was in chaos and darkness. The politician, a white capped Congressite claimed that the good work was responsible to his profession. "We came on the scene earlier still", and with righteous indignation of a Saul exclaimed, "Who created the chaos?"

Wise Lawyer

Before we leave the supernatural and touch the earth again, let us have a last look at St. Peter's Gate for admission into heaven once again.

An accountant, a doctor and a lawyer presented themselves at the Gate of Heaven and demanded admission. Upon examination, the accountant agreed that he had told a lie on an Income-tax Form and he was ordered to run round the outskirts of Heaven twenty-five times. The doctor was then examined and he confessed to a lie on a death certificate. For this more serious offence he was condemned to run the same course on hundred times. When the turn of the lawyer came, he had disappeared—he had gone to fetch his bicycle.

Leaving the spirit-world and coming back on earth, one may well ask, "What do the Chartered libertines—I beg your pardon for the slip—I mean Chartered Accountants do on earth"? And proudly comes the strain of a ballad sung with a gusto—known only to those who feel intoxicated in these anti-prohibition days—the dry days—dry as dust, the days of parched throat—

"Sans songs, Sans wine, Sans thou besides me singing."
(a la Reflection of Rubbayat).

"Accountants make their little ticks
And deal with banks and beer and bricks,
And rubber, ships and moneys and houses,
And, if required, WITH LADIES' BLOUSES.

If conscience des'nt make him sore
They will care for you while you are alive
Should times be bad or should you thrive,
And if unluckily you bust

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Is World's Hunger Insoluble?

NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY BUT NONE FOR DESPAIR

Sir John Russel's Suggestions Hold Fourth Big Promise

BY SARATHI NATH SET

IT is perhaps currently accepted that the world population increases faster than any time before. The problem of enough food for the world population as a whole had long been unsolved for many reasons. Since 1900, to meet the food shortages of Europe a campaign was initiated to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

This period of scarcity was temporarily arrested by World War I, which reduced the number of European consumers with no diminution of food production. During the late twenties and early thirties food prices declined with the world-wide collapse in all prices. Europe, the Americas, and Oceania planned to reduce food production, dispose of surpluses and the like.

Ill-Fed Third

Despite this great "abundance", the undernourished and ill-fed third were discovered. The politicians, nutritionists and economists did an unusually effective job of convincing the people of Europe and the New World that food habits should be upgraded. The fact, however, was not explained just how food surpluses and an undernourished third existed side by side for two decades.

Over half the world's population lives in Asia which is by all odds the largest continent. A little over one-fourth live in Europe, which is one of the smallest. The remaining one-fifth is scattered over the other four continents which comprise about half the world's land surface. Obviously the problem today has been more serious from many points of view. Asia has about half the people and produces a little less than half the grain. Europe has the same proportion of the world's population and its grain production is 27 per cent of the world total. North America is the only continent where there is striking dissimilarity. It has less than a tenth of the population but produces one-fifth of the grain.

Statistics

The international aspect of world's hunger may be discussed here.

Accurate figures are not known, but the world's population is about 2,000 million, and the annual increase about 20 million. The area of land having climate suitable for crop production is about 11,500 million acres—about five acres per head of world population. This, however, includes great tracts of almost, impossible soils, while the area actually producing food is of the order of 2,000 or 3,000 million acres—about seven per cent of the total land surface. The average allocation of cultivated land per head for the world is at present about 1 or 1 1/2 acres per head.

IN EUROPE, ABOUT 1.5 TO 1.8 ACRES SUFFICE PER HEAD OF POPULATION AND IN THE VEGETARIAN COUNTRIES OF THE EAST ABOUT HALF THIS AREA OR LESS.

According to an estimate, some two-thirds of the world's population are food-producers, most of them peasants, and all experience shows that the food-producer is the last to go hungry when trouble comes. The food problem is, therefore, of unequal incidence, it presses hardest on the crowded lands, where a large part of the population is either non-agricultural or, if on the land, redundant. The three chief regions are north-west Europe, including Great Britain and Italy, India and East Asia, including Japan and part of China. Elsewhere the possibilities of food-production are still adequate even though they may not be fully used. The whole problem remains more complicated from many aspects.

Attempts at upgrading standard of living with better diets, i.e., more milk, meat and eggs, for the world's "downtrodden third" can come only by (1) dividing more equally the world's present production of these highly prized foods, (2) by increasing production of these foods in the poorer countries and (3) reducing the number of people on the densely populated continents.

Animal Foods

At the existing level of production, if the world's animal foods were rationed on the basis of an equal amount for all, there would be about one pound weekly per person.

To attain this equality, it would be necessary for North America to reduce its consumption by two-thirds, Europe by one-half, and South-America by one-third. Asia and Africa would then consume about three-times as much of these products as at present.

The second solution, increasing production, means production of foods from grasses and grains in most areas where it is practically impossible to increase the produce of forage. In some the people eat practically all their grain, leaving little for animal feed. For them to feed more of their grain to livestock in order to have a better diet is one sure way to starve.

World's Garden Spot

The third solution, reducing the population, would be very effective. But the international planners have not yet brought forth even the agenda of such a plan. The food situation for tomorrow is difficult to forecast now but an outline in brief may be helpful for our purpose.

Western Europe is often described as the garden spot of the world. It produces more food than any other continent except Asia, which is much larger. Despite its 575 million people, it has a high standard of living and feeds more grain to livestock than any other continent.

Widespread famine is not likely to occur where large amounts of grain are normally fed to livestock. Africa has a low production of grain per capita but the population is small and widely scattered over the second largest continent.

The problem is and has always been more serious in Asia. Her people are not accepted as immigrants in other parts of the world and so starvation, disease and the war lords keep the population in adjustment with the food supply at a subsistence level. The standard of living is very low and it is impossible for the nations of Asia to build up the reserves necessary for a gigantic conflict. On the contrary, Europe as a continent, is the only danger spot of the world today. It is rich in agriculture and other natural resources and has great industrial plants. It has had a high standard of living which has been rising. It has the second largest continental population which has been increasing faster than any before.

Per Acre Output

According to experts, the world produces about half a ton of food per acre. Yields in Africa and Oceania are far below the world's average.

Yields for the other four continents

(Continued on page 31)

PATTER

By Asu De

I CAST MY NET

"In the morning I cast my net into the sea. . . . .
"I dragged up from the dark abyss things of strange aspect and strange beauty,-----some shone like a smile, some glistened like tears, and some were flushed like the cheeks of a bride."

THUS warbled Tagores in "Gardener." Not a bad effort altogether.

But what I say is that two can play at that game. I cast my net, too, this morning. Not into THE sea, but into MY sea. A sea of sheer paper: what Wodehouse would have called "a Saragossa sea of paper." Newspaper. Several hundred sheets of "newsprint." It's a daily job. Here's one morning's haul.

I don't know about the "smile." But I can offer you some "tears",—and "the cheeks of a bride", a brand new one,—if you wait that far.

Let's take No. 1. "JUDY GARLAND CUTS HER THROAT." That's how I see it sploshed on one shee. Juddy is, of course, the famous Hollywood singing star,—of the species female, if you didn't know it. Studio spokesman Jack Atlas says that after a talk with her business agent, her secretary, and her husband, she walked into her bedroom, locked herself in the bathroom, broke a drinking glass, and pulled it across her throat. Therefore, she "cut her throat."

Dr. Francis Ballard, on the other hand, treated her for "superficial laceration" and she is now resting at home.

It's a funny world. I "cut my throat", on an average, four mornings in a week,—when the light is faulty,—but what do they care about it? No "studio spokesman', no "Dr. Ballard", no Press Agent. Not a thing.

It's a way they have, the dear hearts. Look at this. "In a recent meeting at Pauri (District Garhwal) held under the presidentship of Mrs. Vidyavati Thapthial, the Mahila Mandal made a relentless attack on the Marda Mandal for its having stood in the way of the advancement of women in Garhwal. The Mahila Mandal alleged that the formation of the Marda Mandal had caused a great set-back to it and that it had been up against the cause of women."

You are wondering what is this "Marda Mandal" and what is this "cause of women" which it was supposed to be up against? Well, well, the news item does not stop there but ends up with this jicy bit: "It may be recalled that the Marda Mandal was formed last year with a view to counteracting the alleged 'aggravating atrocities to men at the hands of women."

When I wrote about the increasing outrages on male modesty by women passengers in train, you laughed. Well, laugh that off now, if you can.

But you never will. I mean, have a "Marda Mandal" of your own in your home-town. Not with this sort of young man hanging about.

"Lucknow, June 21.—Love leads young man to lock-up. In love with a girl whose whereabouts he did not know except that she lived somewhere in a particular locality, the young man impersonated as a rationing inspector and went from door to door checking the sugar quota cards in the hope that he might find her in some house. But as luck would have it, he was found out and handed over to the police."—U.P.I.

The poor fool! He should have chosen wheat, or rice. Sugar always leads to trouble,—whether it is in ministries or in the mouth of his beloved. This is not the first sugar muddle of its kind.

Now, LOOK!

"IT'S HEALTHIER IN JAIL.—London, June 22: According to an American doctor, life in prison is healthier than life outside. After studying conditions in the famous Sing Sing prison, he has come to the conclusion that regular habits, rest, security, and a slower pace of life bring about a definite improvement in physical health."

And yet, there are ingrates in this curious country who are all the time ranting about "detenus rotting in jail" and so forth. They cannot, will not see the tremendous sacrifice which ministers make, day to day, by giving free board and lodging to undeserving man to in these Government sanatorium whilst being content with "beds of thorns" for their poor selves.

They do not know, these silly critics, —what happens if the lucky guests are let off. It is what happens to wrestlers when they retire from the ring. They simply can't keep the dhoti tucked up. If you don't believe me, have a look at some of the King Congs of our times,—men who have retired from the jails. "King Congs" is, of course, short for Kings of Congress.

If you still don't believe me, what about this? "Wedding Bells ring in Jail.... Poona June 20: Mr. G. V. Ketkar, former editor of the 'Kesari', who is at present under detention in the Yervada jail in Poona, was married yesterday to Mrs. Amala Redmond in the jail. The marriage took place under the Civil Marriages Act." That last bit was unnecessary. Whoever thought that it would be under a "Criminal Marriages Act"? Technically, Mr. Ketkar is a "detenu"; not a "criminal."

I forgot. You have got a smile, I think, and you have a bride. But what about the tears? Here they are.

You see, I do not drag in mere fish and pearls and seaweed in my net. Sometimes, a crocodile or two get in, too. And as soon as they are landed, they start weeping.

For the last three days, all the ministers and secretaries and editors at Delhi have been fasting and praying. It is all because of a shower which came on the night of June 19 and blew of the roofs of the "pre-baricated" refugees stalls at Irwin Road and Queensway. Incidentally, it ruined their property, —worth several thousands of Rupees,—the poor devils.

But all is not lost. What you lose in the swings, you make up in the roundabout.

"Lucknow, June 22: The U.P. Government Handicrafts Emporium is sending for use and display in the household of Pandit Nehru a few choice products of U.P.'s cottage industries. These products selected both for utility and ornamentation are expected to receive global publicity and also fetch international business orders by their use or display in the house of the Prime Minister, which is the meeting place of foreign diplomats and world personalities.

"The articles include exquisitely enamelled brassware (NOT BRASSIERS, printer) from Moradabad, vases and crockery from Khurja, table-cloths and bed-covers from Azamgarh, and E.P.N.S. tea sets made in the design or the famous Sanchi Stupa." That's that!

And then, this tailpiece from the "Mysindia": "EYE APPEAL.—A young and enterprising publicity man named Eliot Stark has started his Eye Appeal Ad Centre, and rents out space on pretty girls' kneecaps to advertise what you are selling. The maiden then rides the streets'kneecaps onprettygirl outpaceshm cars and crosses her knees with the ad. exposed. Space rats are: for one knee, 20 dollars for two knees, 35 dollars."

Then there was the Cocoa manufacturer of Bourneville who had a still fruitier idea.—But that is another story.

Prima Donna's Dilemma

It must be tough to be the daughter of your father when he is President of the United States of America.

Some time ago the rumour got around that prima donna Margaret had given up eating potatoes. Thousands of women gave up eating potatoes in spite of the Government's frantic propaganda that it was the gravy and butter that it put on the middle-aged spread, not the potatoes.

Cost the Truman Administration £40,000,000 in subsidies to potato farmers because of the falling-off in the consumption of potatoes. About two years ago a publicity-wise restaurant in New York offered Margaret £2,500 a week to sing in their place which was called the Chicken Roost, and, as an extra inducement, offered to change the name of the outfit. Possibly they were frightened that Margaret might refuse to eat chicken, and Daddy might have to pay out a few more millions in subsidies to the poultry farmers, but my guess is that they could hardly resist the temptation to call it THE TRUMAN ARMS.

—RAND DAILY MAIL.

CAREER GIRL

The young officer was on duty in a Piccadilly side street.

Suddenly there was a screech of brakes as a car came round a corner on two wheels. It zig-zagged wildly across the road into a refuge.

"Stolen for a cert", thought the constable as he ran towards it.

The car engine leapt into life as the gears crashed into reverse and the vehicle shot backwards across the pavement into a shop doorway. The glass had hardly stopped falling before the car started up again and swerved past a postbox.

The constable threw himself on the running-board and called on the driver to stop. As the car jerked to a standstill he realised that the occupant was a pretty blonde.

"Is this your car?" he asked.

"Yes".

"How long have you had it?" he queried warily.

"Oh, about three months".

"Can I see your driving licence?"

"Did you see me come round that corner?" asked the girl.

"I certainly did".

"Then use your loaf, pal. Who the heck do you think would give ME a driving licence?"

—REYNOLD NEWS.

DANCE IS ART OF ARTS

By Mrinalini Sarabhai

IN order that our interest be held, rhythmic movement today has to be organised. Not only organised in a special pattern, but also to be presented in a way both pleasing and harmonious to the spectator. We exist at a time when old and exclusive methods make us acutely aware of our failings as appreciators, and we hastily turn our faces away to easier forms of entertainment. But in this process, we forget that though we are dissatisfied with highly developed art, we yet cannot turn back to the ancient concept of dancing, which can perhaps be termed in its broadest sense as rhythmic movement.

Today we ask for reality, but by reality, we do not mean a naturalistic presentation, but rather one in which truth is presented without trimming. Neither rhythm nor movement is allowed a free hand, and yet in its very sober clothing, it has to conjure up all the essentiality of a hard thinking searching civilization.

In the oldest form of civilization, rhythmic movement was linked up in every way to religion. In any ancient ceremony, whether to propitiate the Gods or to beg for a divine favour, the people moved their bodies in some form of rhythm. We have evidences in many parts of India, especially in the folk dances, how all the village joins in to dance, usually on festival days.

Ceremonies of the prayer for rain or a lea for good crops are usually celebrated with dancing. Even amongst ancient games, one is aware of a certain underlying rhythm and very often the games are played with songs.

Slowly through the centuries in every part of the world, this rhythmic movement developed into various forms. While the peasants still used dancing to express joy and satisfaction, groups of people were forming, unknown to each other, to tabulate and mark out, as beautiful forms are achieved not naturally, but through deliberate study. In every part of the world, these forms developed.

"Jitterbugging"

In India, no definite date has been yet decided upon, when the classical forms sprang into being. Every book starting from the Rig Veda onwards mentions dancing. The earliest treatise we have on the subject is the Bharata Natya Shastra which was certainly not the oldest because even in that, Bharata mentions different schools, but unfortunately, no record exists of any earlier form

Both in the East and in the West, there is no doubt that rhythmic movement began with the inner urge of man, to depict in some way, his inner emotion, usully one of joy. This movement was probably akin to that of the young child, who tosses his arms and springs with elastic movement controlled by no rule, but that of spontaneous expression. Later when rains failed, or when the harvest was good, people organised festivals in which a group of people took active part. For this some shape was necessary, and certain steps may have been devised. Even today, amongst certain tribes completely out of contact with modern developments, these dances may be seen, full of rhythm and vigour. In modern life, the dance closest to this primitive movement, is the modern ball room dancing in America —the jitterbugging and so on, influenced most strongly by the rhythm filled Africans who are still masters of pure rhythmic movement.

Mother Of Arts

From this world of primitive emotion, slowly developed in various centuries, the classical dance forms of today. In Greece, in Russia, in France, all over the East sprang up these exquisite forms of movement known as classical styles. In Greece, dance, as in India, formed a part of religion. The cult of Apollo and Dionysus, was usually performed through dances and it is from these that the great Greek Tragedies enacted even today, arose.

An extremely interesting paragraph which I quote here links up ancient ritual with dance. 'Ritual,' this author says, however discredited nowadays, remains as the ghostly mother of all the arts, of music, of dancing and the ballet, of the drama, of the poetic myth which accompanies drama, of painting, which brings these things to light on pottery and on the temple walls, of statuary, which represents the Gods, of architecture, the first triumph of which was the building of the temple and the altar. Never has a parent so debased, so superstitious, so utterly unreasonable, brought forth and nurtured a family so brilliant or fully equipped with those qualities which have made for the joy and well being of man.

Let us try to trace the rhythmic movement in its development. In the West, from Greece, the centre of ancient Western culture, dancing went to Rome, then to Italy and on to France where it became what is known today as European ballet. The first ballet of importance took place as late as 1581, and was composed by an Italian valet of Catherine de Medici. It is interesting here to note that this valet was really a violinist, who also became a teacher of dancing.

Allied Arts

One of the greatest influences on dancing, and a man whose 'Letters on Dancing' is valued greatly in the West, was born in 1727 and his name was Noverne.

"The well composed ballet" he wrote should be a living painting of the drama, character, and customs of mankind; it must be acted, as moving in its effect as a declamation, so that it can speak through the eyes to the soul.

Let us compare that with the words of Brahma as he explains to the Danavas the pure nature of dancing

'Drama (here dancing and music are included) is that which accords with the nature (svabhava) of the universe. ..... I made this play as following the movement of the world ..... informed with the varying passions of the soul, linked to the deeds of all mankind, affording excellent counsel, pastime, weal and all else.....

After Noverne in the West, came another great master whose name was Carlo Blasis, in 1803. It is his 'Treatise on the Art of Dancing' that is still used today. Both these great teachers emphasised the necessity of dancer being educated in the arts of painting and sculpture.

Integrated

In India the dancing developed on different lines. In the South, the stronghold of classicism, perhaps because it was not invaded as often as the North, dancing has remained in some purity. In Tanjore, in Malabar, in the Telugu districts, one finds forms and steps akin to those referred to in the Shastras. In India, the dance has ever been an integral part of the Hindu religion. Deep as the roots of our philosophy spread into every phase of life, both social and economical, there can be no separation historically in the ritual of the Hindu priest and the temple dancer. Dancing was considered a highly developed art and a necessary asset for leading a full life.

From India the classical form, spread to Java and Bali, and there the dance, still bears an amazing resemblance to our temple sculpture, though its outward manifestation is very different. In Japan the history of dancing also has a story 2,000 years old. 'Kagura' one of the oldest dances has an interesting story behind it.

Once upon a time when the human race was not yer born, the Goddess of the Sun, irritated at the pranks played by her younger brother, hid herself in a dark cave, thus plunging the world into darkness. Many tricks to wile her out failed. Finally the Goddess of the Dance was summoned, and before the entrance to the cave, began to dance to the accompaniment of divine music. Hearing the music and realising that a dance was in progress was too much for the Goddess of the Sun. She opened the door of the cave to peep out and was immediately stopped from closing it by the originator of the Japanese classical dance.

Today in dancing, we have come a long way from what is known as rhythmic movement. And yet evidences of it are still visible in the dances of the peasants and those other entertainments not highly specialised.

Gesture And Mime

While I talk of certain resemblances and certain fundamental features, strongly enough, even in the dances of each country, there are certain basic resemblances. Whether these tend towards the aesthetic or whether some primitive emotion urged these forms, it is difficult to say For instance, in European ballet, in Bharata Natyam and in Kathakali, the feet point outwards and the knees are well turned out. The arms when held towards the side are bent slightly and curved at the elbow and slope down towards the hands. It is in the art of gesture and mime however, that the East is very much ahead of the West. While Western dancers like the brilliant Robert Heplmann, try boldly in productions like 'Hamlet' 'Adam Zero' and so on, to bring in a stronger form of dramatic expression, Kathakali dancers in Malabar villages have learnt the secret of fantastic achievement in the realm of facial expression and hand movements.

In the West, dancers wear shoes and dance on their toes. They hardly stamp their feet except when imitating a Spanish dance. In India, the louder the sound of the clap of the feet on the ground, the better. Dancers here, are warned not to wear shoes, even for ordinary use, lest their feet get too soft and unexpressive. But though in classical dancing, rhythm and movement are fundamentals, thought has been introduced to give through these expressions, the idea of the soul, or rather a reflection of life itself, in order to provoke the audience into realising through beauty, the depth and measure of our existing society, sometimes in deliberate forgetfulness and sometimes in deliberate elucidation of the truth.

"Mabel is going round telling lies about me."

"Don't worry now, dear. Wait till she starts telling the truth."

★

First Car Owner. "Does your wife drive?"

Second Car Owner: "No, the car was like this when I bought it."

★

Brown: "How many coats do you give a door?"

Painter: "Three."

Brown: "So if you gave it four, the fourth would be an over-coat."

Painter: "No, a waste-coat."

PRINCE PUTTING THE SHOT

CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE of Greece putting the shot during his school sports event.

SWIMMER HOLDS ON...

SHIRLEY MAY FRANEE holds on to her hat on her arrival at Southampton on the 'Queen Elizabeth' for an attempt to swim the English Channel.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your fortcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.).

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

PLANNING COMMISSION GETS BUSY

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

As a prelude to its work the Planning Commission are now collecting data on the basis of which they will formulate their own plans.

They are first collecting information from the Central Ministries on various schemes which are in progress, or have been planned, or are of interest to the future work of the Commission. They have decided in particular to keep in touch with projects which call for capital expenditure on any scale, or which may be spread over a period of years.

For the purpose the projects have been divided into three categories: Those in progress; those ready for implementation, but not yet begun; and those under investigation.

On the other side the States Governments have been asked for progress reports on individual schemes, especially those in which the Centre had a financial interest by the end of June. It is emphasised that financial and other expectations on which post-war plans were first drawn up have changed considerably. The approach at present has to be direct and definite. "Given certain resources, decisions have to be based on a consideration of priorities; and each scheme or sector of the development plan has to be related carefully to the rest." It is explained that the criterion for including a scheme in the proposed review would be not the sources from which its finances were derived, but whether it was a measure falling within a State's development plans. Approved development plans for the purpose of the questionnaire are divided into three categories: Schemes already terminated; schemes in progress; and schemes not begun.

The Test

Information is sought about the principal features of the schemes, their estimated expenditure, the expenditure already incurred, the extent of Central help involved, and a quantitative statement of the results secured. This information, if correctly detailed, should disillusion the Commission about the benefits of the "Grow More Food" campaign claimed by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.

The Commission have also asked for brief notes explaining the background of existing facilities and requirements in the States against which the scheme was to operate, the contribution the scheme was expected to make, and the quantitative results achieved so far or expected. Information is asked about the degree of priority attached to the scheme by the State Government in its development programme; a precise statement of the reasons for not having taken up the scheme so far; whether the scheme has been worked out technically in all aspects, and whether it could be implemented immediately if finances were available.

To Get Complete Picture

To get a compipete picture State development schemes have been classified into major irrigation projects, power projects, agriculture, veterinary, forests, co-operation, fisheries, rural development projects, milk supply for towns, cottage industries, other industries, education, medical, public health, labour and labour welfare, buildings, roads, ports and harbours, amelioration of backward classes and "miscellaneous."

For projects costing Rs. one million or more information is asked about the source of finance, total cost, total non-recurring cost, annual recurring cost on completion, expected annual income from the project, foreign exchange required in hard currency and soft currency and interest and expenditure per year for the next three years ending the 31st March 1953. Information is also sought about technical help from abroad.

London Conference

The Sydney Conference has called on all the participant Commonwealth countries to prepare a six-year plan of development, indicating their requirements, their resources, and their ability to contribute to the development of their sister countries in South and South-East Asia. The Planning Commission is now drafting this plan, which will be discussed at the London Conference, at which India will be represented by her Finance Minister.

Mr. Rangachari's survey will be based on the existing tax structure of the country. He has also been appointed to prepare the data for the Finance Commission to be formed after necessary legislation has been passed by Parliament in its autumn session.

In the Prime Minister's Trivandrum speech he claimed that the limited resources of the country were the best justification for the Planning Commission. Pandit Nehru has been supported by the Economic Adviser to the Cabinet, Dr. Gyan Chand, who recently emphasised the un-coordinated character of the development expenditure. He said:—"Decisions with regard to development plans having been taken on a ad hoc basis it is not at all surprising that the available resources during the last four years have not been utilised to the best advantage. The programme as a whole has remained a collection of departmental schemes, unrelated to any overall estimate of what the country or even each individual Province needs or can achieve with its available means. In a country like India, unplanned expenditure cannot but be wasteful and involve partial dissipation of our limited resources."

The issue therefore is whether the Planning Commission, until its allocation of priorities on the basis of an all-India plan, has asked the Central or State Governments' Ministries to hold up their departmental schemes.

Inquiries do not indicate any such decision.

Check Deterioration

A second issue relates to the machinery of implementation, and is perhaps even more important. The Economy Committee, whose report was shelved even before it was presented, devoted an entire chapter to this, stating:—"An efficient Service Organisation is a pre-requisite of an economic administrative machinery. It was the unanimous opinion of the witnesses examined by us that the Services have considerably deteriorated in efficiency. The advent of a popular Government has tended to a relaxation of disciplinary control. Unless effective steps are taken to check the deterioration it will not be possible to develop an efficient Service Organisation, which is essential for the success of a democratic administration."

The Planning Commission may plan, but so long as the administration continues to deteriorate in efficiency its planning will be in vain.

Clash Of Sphers

A third issue relates to the increasing encroachment by the Centre on the States' field. The Economy Committee said:—"It would be wrong for the Centre, under the guise of co-ordination, or on the plea that the Provincial administrations are inadequately equipped, to undertake directly activities which are essentially Provincial functions. The proper solution in such cases is for the Centre to assist the Provinces in developing their own services. Provincial autonomy without Provincial responsibility is detrimental to the growth of a healthy Governmental machinery."

This question has assumed considerable importance in recent years. 'Ministerial imperialism' is largely responsible for increasing expenditure by the Centre on States' account. Two developments have followed. Firstly, the Centre finds it increasingly difficult to find money to discharge its own functions; and the "Own Your Phone" plan is an evidence of this. Secondly, it has made the State Governments apathetic about mobilising their own resources to meet their own obligations.

Centre's Grants

In four years ending the 31st March, 1950, Central grants to the States totalled Rs.64.26 crores or 25.7 per cent. of their total expenditure. Loans from the Centre in the same period totalled Rs.75.80 crores, or 30.3 per cent. of their total outlay. In other words Central aid amounted to fifty-six per cent. of the States' expenditure. This is exclusive of the expenditure incurred by the Centre on items like the Employment Exchanges.

But for this aid the State would have thought several times before launching such ideological programmes as prohibition. It is considered here that zamindari abolition also will affect adversely both productivity and land revenue.

The Planning Commission expects to announce its scheme of priorities by August. The Commission will be judged not by its plan, but by the implementation of it. Implementation will remain illusory unless effective steps are taken now to conserve India's resources from uncoordinated development, to gear the machinery for implementation to efficiency, and to make a clear demarcation between the Central and States' spheres, to enable all of them to mobilise their resources to the best advantage. The Planning Commission is very much alive to these problems.

On American Model

The Commission have also asked for the views of the States Governments about extension work in agriculture. It is explained that advice on improved technique, technical help, and the results of science and research do not reach the cultivator in adequate measure. The Planning Commission is vitally concerned with a more effective field organisation, because without efficient service at points of contact between the Government and the people it will not be possible to implement major programmes of rural development.

It is suggested that there should be a common agent for the various Development Departments in ultimate contact with the villager, and that he should be a person with such training, education and understanding of the life and problems of the villagers that his advice and help will be effective and valued. An organisation for extension service on the American model is contemplated.

Some criticisms against the proposal have been advanced here. The States Governments are expected to welcome the scheme provided the Centre pays for them to run it. It is asked, however, whether there will be an inspectorate to check the work done by these masters of all trades, and also who will guarantee that these "contact men" do not degenerate into election propagandists for the party in power.

Another question is whether there will be sufficiently high inducements for "persons with training, education and understanding of the life and problems of villagers" on all aspects of countryside to live in the villages.

The tendency has been for educated villagers to migrate to the cities, and some doctors and lawyers prefer to live on the margin of starvation rather than take to social service in the rural areas.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY BEFORE 1951

Munshi's Call To Take Up Intensive Cultivation

MADRAS, July 8. (PTI).

FOOD self-sufficiency could be reached before the target year 1951 if State governments took up the proposed intensive cultivation schemes "in a crisis-minded way," Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, told a press conference here today.

"Grow More Food" is the only way of attaining this, he said, "and concentrated efforts should continue".

He reviewed the progress of the integrated food production programme, already initiated. The country had been divided into eight zones, he said, with a special officer in charge of each to see that the Central Government's attention and aid were made ready available. The Agriculture, Food and "Grow More Food" Departments were co-ordinated each under an Emergency Committee. Many States had appointed emergency committees.

TARGET

The production target fixed for the next year and a half covered reclamation of 2,000,000 acres of land, construction of 3,000 tube wells in the country and production of 3,000,000 tons of cereals, 1,200,000 tons of cotton and 800,000 bales of jute and mesta.

He reiterated that the immediate objectives of the integrated food production programme were:

(1) winning freedom from foreign bread by the end of 1951, and

(2) achieving progressive realisation of a self-sufficient economy for the whole country.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The International Bank has lent Turkey sixteen million four hundred thousand dollars for port development and to build granaries.

21 PASSENGERS ELECTROCUTED

Bus Tragedy In Cochin

TRICHUR, July 8 (PTI): Twenty one passengers in a bus were electrocuted yesterday evening when overhead high tension electric wires snapped and came in contact with the bus after it had crashed against an electric lamp post at Irinjalakuda.

Irinjalakuda is 16 miles from Trichur.

The accident occurred when the bus carrying the ill-fated passengers edged on to the side of the road to allow another coming behind to overtake it.

The killed include four women and two children. The driver and the conductor of the bus jumped out of the vehicle and narrowly escaped.

LUDHIANA July 8 (PTI): Over 630 rounds of 303 cartridges and thirty-six hand grenades are reported to be missing from the local military store.

The Police Authorities are investigating.

Liaquat Calls On Attlee

SECOND MEETING THIS WEEK

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, called on Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister, here yesterday. This was their second meeting this week.

The Pakistan Prime Minister dined with Mr. Attlee at Number Ten, Downing Street, the British Prime Minister's official residence, on Tuesday.

Mr. Eric Louw, South Agrican Minister for Economic Affairs, and Dr. A. L. Seyer, South Africa's High Commissioner to Britain, called on Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan yesterday morning.

The meeting, which lasted about 45 minutes, was described as a "social visit"

The Pakistan Prime Minister last met Mr Luow, in October 1948 during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London when Mr. Luow deputised for his Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel Malan

The Nawab of Bhopal was calling on the Pakistan Prime Ministrer yesterday evening.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was also meeting the Aga Khan last night.

VIET NAM DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA

Will Explain Nationalist Standpoint To Nehru

SAIGON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter).

The Viet Nam State Government, recognised by 31 western powers, is sending a diplomatic mission to India within about a fortnight to meet Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, according to usually reliable sources here today.

(India has not yet recognised the Government).

The sources said the mission, whose composition has not yet been finally determined, would tell the Indian Government its point of view on Nationalist aspirations and of the fighting between Franco-Viet Namese forces and the Communist-recognised Viet Minh Government.

They added that the Viet Nam officials were anxious to explain to the Indians the full extent of their nationalist outlook.

They also believed that an "information mission" might be sent to Indonesia.

The results of the Viet Nam campaign in Thailand to inform the people there of their real opinion had so far been gratifying, they added.

CHINESE EMBASSY STAFF

NEW DELHI, July 8 (PTI): The Counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in Delhi, Mr. Shen Chien, and other members of the Embassy staff are expected to arrive in Calcutta on July 10, it is learned.

Spying Charge Against British Secretary

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): Rumania yesterday accused Mr. R. A. King, Third Secretary at the British Legation, of "sying against the Rumanian Peoples Republic" and demanded that he should leave the country within forty-eight hours, according to a Rumanian news agency.

TAX ON OPPRESSOR VILLAGES

Harijan Workers' Plan

AHMEDABAD, July 8 (UPI): An appeal to the State Government to levy collective tax on the villages where Harijans suffered economically and physically at the hands of higher sect has been put forward by Harijan workers of Gujerat at a meeting here yesterday.

LONDON TRASPORT SLOW-DOWN

Union Strike Call

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): All London road transport except buses and trams were expected to be slowed of stopped today by a general transport strike call issued last night by unofficial representatives of London's thirty thousand lorry drivers.

The stoppage, which may involve food, flour, grain, milk, coal, petrol, oil and timber lorries supplying Greater London's ten million people, is in support of four thousand striking transport and other workers at London's Central Meat Market.

They stopped work twelve days ago in protest against alleged delays in settling the drivers' wage claim.

Commenting on the strike call last night, Mr. Arthur Deakin, Secretary of the world's largest trades union Britain's one million five hundred thousand strong transport and general workers—declared: "These people represent nobody. They are completely irresponsible and are clearly acting within the support of active Communists".

W. BENGAL CONGRESS M L. A. RESIGNS

CALCUTTA, July 7 (PTI): Mr. Hemanta Kumar Bose, Secretary of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party, today resigned from the Congress Party in protest against India's acceptance of the Security Council resolutions on Korea.

"I cannot be a party to bring the devastation of war on our country and on our people, and that is why I am now severing all my connections with the Indian National Congress he stated. He also appealed to those who were "similarly placed" to quit the Congress and take an independent stand.

ANOTHER COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON?

Korea War Creates New Situation

LONDON, July 8 (UPI).

IT appears almost certain now that another meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers will be held in London in the first half of September. The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. P. C. Spender, it is understood, has already arranged to come to London and the U.P.I. reliably learns that though no formal invitation was sent yet to Pandit Nehru, informal enquiries are now being made by London.

The complex international situation at present seems to have given rise to talks in well-informed quarters here for a possible conference on Prime Ministers level or at least on Foreign Ministers' level in order to discuss among the Commonwealth Nations and try to find a unified approach to international problems. The Korean situation, despite apparent unity behind the United Nations resolution, it is pointed out, has given rise to certain divergence in the foreign policies within the Commonwealth family.

It is believed here that India's disclaimer to associate herself in the steps regarding Formosa, the Philippines and Viet Nam has been made in clearest terms and her request to Whitehall for Britain's full support for Communist China's admission into the United Nations bears signs of resolute policy.

The British Government considers the issues connected with Formosa so far reaching, delicate and 'explosive' that both the Cabinet members and the Opposition leaders, oy agreement, seem to be very much restrained on this issue. They hope that these issues can be left as they stand until the Foreign Ministers Conference could decide on a common policy just before the United Nations General Assembly meets by the third week of September.

MENEZES DUE AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 8 (PTI): Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, is expected to arrive in India on Tuesday on his way to the United Kingdom for important talks with the British Government. He is accompanied by a party of seven Government officials.

Mr Menzies is flying via Ceylon by the regular BOAC service which is scheduled to reach Santa Cruz airport, Bombay on July 11. After halting there for ninety minutes he will take off for London. From London Mr. Menzies will go to Canada and the United States and then cross the Pacific, covering in all a distance of 25,000 miles around the world.

Conviction Of Congressman Set Aside

CALCUTTA, July 8 (PTI): The Calcutta High Court has set aside the conviction and sentence of 35 days' simple imprisonment passed on Mr. Amritlal Chatterji, a well known Congressman of West Bengal, by a Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. Mr Chatterji was convicted by the lower court of violating an externment order served on him by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and was given 24 hours' time to leave the city.

Enquiry In Rajkot Police Firing

RAJKOT, July 8 (PTI): The Saurashtra Government has decided to hold an official inquiry into the cases in which the police resorted to firing during the recent disturbances at Rajkot.

A press note issued yesterday says: Government has appointed Mr. R. S. Mane Patil, District Magistrate of Zalawad, to hold an inquiry into the cases in which the police resorted to firing during the recent disturbances at Rajkot. Mr. Mane Patil has been requested to submit his report to Government by July 25 detailing the circumstances in which the firing took place and stating specifically whether it was justified or not

Closure Of Slaughter Houses: Strike Ends

RAJKOT, July 8 (UPI): After four days of tension following a resort to hunger-strike by seven persons of the Hindu community demanding closure of slaughter houses in Dhoraji amicable settlement was arrived at last evening.

The hunger-strike was given up and a number of Hindu shops which were observing hartal, started normal working.

Iran's 7-Year Plan: The Real State Of Affairs

WITH reference to the article "Middle East Couldron"—Soviet view of Anglo-American Policies for Oil Monopoly by I. Grigoryer in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" dated January 29, 1950 I, as an Iranian, give below my views:—

At a glance any reader will well realize that the article is one of those insinuating publications which are commonly published behind the Iron Curtain for misleading the uninformed. For me, an Iranian, who is fully aware of the state of affairs in my country, perusal of this article which is absolutely baseless and a concoction and travesty of facts and which has been deliberately arranged with a set purpose, produces no other effect than derision and laughter

Fortunately these days people are no longer deceived by such publications under the guise of well wishing but very easily understand and discern the real target aimed at by the writer and the instigator thereof. Although such false and insinuating articles are usually published in countries outside the Iron Curtain still it is obvious where the origin thereof actually emanates from, I believe the biggest misfortune and calamity for the weak nations of today, when beating of the drum of Freedom is heard throughout the world, is that every step undertaken for their own advancement and progress is interpreted by their opponents in a different light and is served as a fresh cause for maligning and attacking them.

7-YEAR PLAN

For instance this very Seven-Year Plan of Iran which is essentially for the improvement of the economical conditions in Iran is used for repeated attacks and every day attempts are made to check its furtherance or at least to malign and tint this laudable project so as to give it a semblance of political activity.

It is ironical indeed that these very nations place on the one hand every hindrance and obstacle in the path of furtherance of such economical plans while on the other hand on paper assure help to the weak nations and guarantee their freedom. It is surprising that in most of the countries wherefrom such obstacles and criticisms emanate such five and seven years plans have been organised and no one has been given the right to form an opinion thereon or to express any views about their necessity or otherwise. But as soon as another nation organises such a plan that nation immediately becomes the object of insults and attacks and every reforming plan is opposed

It is true H.I.M. The Shah-in-Shah of Iran travelled to the United States of America. It was not, however for securing military aid but to fulfil an official and friendly invitation and at the same time to attract the attention of Economical and Financial Organisations so very essential to the fulfilment of the seven years' plan. The seven years' plan of Iran include construction and repairs of several aerodromes and ports, not for using them as Naval and aerial bases against neighbouring countries but to meet the requirements of a vast country like Iran which is in need of hundred such establishments. The seven years' plan has in view to explore the oil fields of Iran not by giving concessions to the Americans and others but by forming Iranian Companies and by Iranian labour for the people of Iran to enjoy the God-given treasures in their own country.

—An Iranian

World Inter-University Seminar To Meet

MYSORE, July 8 (PTI).

THE World Inter-University Seminar, organised by the International Students Service, will be held in Krishnarajasagar, near Mysore City from July 12.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University presides, and the Rajpramukh of Mysore will inaugurate it.

The theme of Seminar will be "The Role of the University in Social Developments." The papers which are to be presented at this meeting will touch the different aspects of university education.

The main heads of discussion are:—

(1) How can the world university community be marshalled into the dynamic social action necessary to bring order from our present precarious conditions?

(2) How can universities be revitalised to become dynamic instruments of social progress?

(3) Can universities initiate social change or only help in consolidating it? and

(4) What are some of the contemporary 'social truths' which indicate a change of emphasis with respect to the role of the university"?

DELEGATES

Among the delegates expected to participate in the Seminar will be one from Yugoslavia, two from Israel, eight from Europe, two from the United Kingdom, eight from South-East Asian countries, one from Australia, one from New Zealand, thirteen from U.S.A., two from Canada, two from Pakistan and eleven from India.

American delegates include Dean E. M. Baker of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dean Ruth Wright, Central College, New York, Dean Paul Weaver of Stephen's College and ten student representatives from U. S. universities

The American delegates are expected here tomorrow.

CITY & SUBURBS

HINDU: Adhik Ashad Vad 10 2006.
MUSLIM: Ramjan 22 1369.
PARSI: Behman 10 1319.
SUNRISE: 6-7 A.M. SUNSET 7-20 P.M.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Sri T.K. Subramaniam will speak on "Bhathiyogam" at 6 p.m. at Sangham Premises.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Mrs. Shirin Fozdar on "The Martyred Prophet", and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on "World Needs Religion" at Sunderbai Hall, at 6 p.m.

NATIONAL KANADA EDUCATION SOCIETY: Celebration of 11 Annual School Day, at the R.A. Podar College of Commerce, Matunga at 5 p.m.

BAMBAI BHADEKARU SABHA: Working Committee meeting at 136 Chamar Baug Road, Jhaveri Bldg., 1st floor at 2 p.m.

MARATHA MANDIR LTD: Public condolence meeting to mourn the death of Mr. Bhaskerrao Vithojirao Jadhav, at Blavatsky Lodge, at 6 p.m.

BHARATEEYA VIDYAPITH: First Convocation organized by Dnyanlata Mandal at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 3-30 p.m

DNYANALATA MANDAL: Fourth Annual Social Gathering, starting 8-30 a.m. at Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Programme of entertainment including Gujarati drama "Govinda Ala" and a debate at 10 a.m. on The Relation between National and Provincial Languages."

AT YOU: "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all" at YOU tomorrow (i.e. July 10), Cama Library Hall 6-15 P.M.

TREE-PLANTING IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An impressive "Vana-Mahotsava" ceremony was held this morning in the compound of teh Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, Mr. N. Sherrard-Smith, Postmaster-General, Bombay presided. Officers and officials belonging to the various branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department were present, which included Mr. H. M. Engineer, Director of Telegraphs, Mr. C. M. W. Millet, Chief Supdt., Mr. D.E. D'Souza, Divisional Engineer and Mr. B.S. Benegal the Regional Engineer Maintenance.

Saplings of Fruit-bearing trees were planted by the Postmaster-General and by some officers and ladies. It is intended to continue planting more trees during the following week.

The ceremony terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram".

NO ACTION FOR PERJURY

Magistrate's Ruling

BOMBAY, Saturday: The fact that a witness had stated a falsehood in the first hearing of a case and subsequently corrected himself by speaking the truth was not sufficient ground to proceed against him, observed Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate today

Mr. Brown made this observation rejecting the Police Prosecutor's plea that proceedings for perjury should be launched against Haridas, the main prosecution witness in a house-breaking case. The witness, according to the Prosecution made Contradictory statements in the examination-in-chief and in a subsequent hearing

The Magistrate quoted the observations of Sir John Bowman in this connection and added that it was a matter of congratulation that the witness had spoken the truth and corrected his first false statement

Giving the benefit of doubt, the Magistrate acquitted all the three accused in the house-breaking case in which the prosecution alleged that saris worth Rs. 22,800 were stolen from a shop at Hanuman Gully, Kalbadevi, in April last.

2 MONTHS BONUS TO MILL WORKERS

Industrial Court's Award For 1949

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 2,00,000 workers of 60 textile mills in Bombay will receive a bonus equal to their two months basic earnings, aggregating to Rs. 2.16 lakhs, for the year 1949 under an award given by a Full Bench of the Bombay Industrial Court today.

No bonus will be paid to 10,000 workers of four other mills which pleaded either losses or destruction by fire.

The Industrial Court found that Bombay Mills, excepting four, had made a gross profit of Rs. 9.96 crores during 1949.

This profit, the Industrial Court said, "will admit of a reasonable provision for bonus equal to two months basic earnings of the employees, including the clerical and other staff, after making the necessary provision for depreciation, taxation and reserves, as also a provision for dividend at six per cent on the paid up capital."

The paid up capital of the textile industry in Bombay in 1949 stood at Rs. 20.9 crores. The monthly basic wages of workers amounted to Rs. 93 lakhs and of the clerical and other staff to Rs. 15 lakhs.

The workers were represented in the Court by the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, recognised as the representative union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

For the year 1948, the workers had received a bonus equal to four and a half months.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE BONUS ISSUE

AHMEDABAD, July 8 (UPI): Hearing of the case on the issue of bonus of the textile workers of Ahmedabad for the year 1949, will start at the Bombay Industrial Court from July 28.

It is learnt here in this connection that the textile workers in Rajkot will get a bonus for the year 1949, amounting to two months pay, by an agreement arrived at between the workers and the millowners.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR MILL WORKERS

Award In Ahmedabad Cases

AHMEDABAD, July 8 (PTI): About twelve hundred operatives of the Sublaxmi Mill, situated at Cambay, will get a minimum wage of Rs. 26 and a wage scale of 87-1/2 per cent of the wage scale fixed for Ahmedabad Textile operatives from April 1, '49 besides four and a half months wages as bonus for 1948.

An agreement to this effect has been reached between the mill management and the local Labour Association.

About one thousand operatives of Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mill situated at Rajkot will get two months wages as bonus for 1949 according to the agreement reached between the mill management and the local Labour Association.

These labour associations were founded by the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad. They are affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress

row.

Hindi Lessons In Gujarati

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The third course of Hindi Lessons in Gujarati and Marathi will commence from Monday, July 10, 1950. This course will consist of 65 lessons and is expected to last upto the 6th October, 1950. The course is planned with a view to help an advanced study of the Hindi language, by adding to the vocabulary of words in day-to-day conversation, already used in the earlier courses. The lessons will also include conversations on different subjects, practical grammar, proverbs, letter-writing, readings from and study of various forms of Hindi literature.

These lessons will be broadcast from Monday to Friday every week; the lessons in Gujarati will be broadcast from 7-45 A.M. to 8-00 A.M. on 244 and 31.41 metres and in Marathi from 8-15 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Moderate Rainfall

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 8.

Following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday:

The monsoon is extending into the Punjab (I)... Well-distributed light to moderate rain has fallen over the country outside Tamilnad, Bihar, and the plains of Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (I). Locally very heavy falls of rain have been reported from the Konkan, Gujart and Sourashtra.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 9th: Well-distributed rainfall is likely over north-east India, the central parts of the country and the Peninsula outside north Sourashtra and Kutch, Tamilnad and the adjacent districts of coastal Andhra Desa. Rainfall will increase in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Madhya Pradesh and Malabar-South Kanara. There will be local showers in Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) and East Rajasthan and a few showers in West Rajasthan and Tamilnad

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar-South Kanara and the Konkan during the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart:

Allahabad 90 81 0 3.9 minus 3.3, Bangalore 83 67 0.1 1.8 minus 2.1 Baroda 90 76 0.8 2.4 miuus 6.3, Banaras 88 79 0 12.3 plus 4.7 Bhopal 90 76 0.1 3.1 minus 6.6, BOMBAY 79 73 5.8 19.6 minus 6.7, Calcutta 90 80 0 16.5 plus 1.5, Cherrapunji 69 64 2.2 154.5 plus 24.6, Cochin 80 74 0.1 34.2 minus 1.4, Cuttack 78 0 8.5 minus 4.6, Dehra Dun 81 73 0.8 12.7 minus 1.5, Delhi 93 81 0 2.4 minus 2.6, Hyderabad (Dn) 91 75 0.3 2.7 minus 2.9, Indore 85 74 T 3.2 minus 5.4, Karachi 88 81 0 0 minus 1.0, Lahore 101 85 0 0.9 minus 1.9, Madras 93 74 0.5 2.9 plus 0.1, Mysore 81 68 0.3 2.1 minus 0.9, Nagpur 92 74 0 6.5 minus 5.7, Ootacamund 64 52 0.2 2.7 minus 5.3, Patna 89 81 0 12.6 plus 2.5, Poona 81 71 0.3 1.3 minus 4.7, Quetta 98 71 0.7 6.9 plus 2.5, Ranchi 88 74 0 19.3 plus 6.7, Simla 68 59 0.3 20.6 plus 9.9.

FREQUENT SHOWERS IN CITY LIKELY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Frequent showers, heavy at times, and gusty winds are expected in the City and Suburbs during the next 36 hours, according to the forecast of the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau, at midday today

The monsoon has been strong in North Konkan, South Gujarat and South Saurashtra where widespread and heavy rains have fallen.

The distribution of rainfall in the City and the Suburbs during the last 24 hours ending at 8-30 a.m. is: Santa Cruz 6.1 inches, Juhu 6.7 inches, Colaba 5.82 inches.

Total rainfall at Colaba is 19.6 which is 6.7 below normal.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between the General Motors India, Limited, the P and C Osler (India), Limited, the Caltex (India), Limited, and the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company, Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first two to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri D. G. Kamerkar, the third to that of Shri I. G. Thakore and the fourth to that of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

KURNOOL, July 8 (PTI): Prevalence of the cholera epidemic in a virulent form and the consequent evacuation of people from Owk subtaluk in Kurnool District have made the Madras Government order suspension of enumeration of voters in connection with the revision of electoral rolls there.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, JULY 9

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhayee. 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Malini Mehta. 8-15 Manhar G. Barve. Khayal. 11-45 Aabh Jharookhe. 12-50 p.m. Gujarati Bhajan. 1-40 Make Mine Music. 5 Khadim Hussain, Shree. 5-30 S. G. Mohiuddin, Sitar recital. 6-10 Malini Mehta, Geet. 6-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Khayal. 7-10 Locals. 7-20 Violin Duet, Raga. 7-30 Khadim Husain, Khayal. 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-30 V. K. Pradhan, Violin recital. 9-15 Sundrama Raghavian, Karnatic music. 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10 Stars in their Courses.

Variations:

7-30 Bhor Bhaee. 8 S. G. Mohiuddin, Sitar recital. 8-45 Manhar G. Barve, Abhang. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Desi. 1 Shalia Shirur, Marathi Pad. 1-30 Shalia Shirur Bhavgeet. 1-50 V. D. Joglekar, L. M. songs. 2-10 Khadim Hussain, Khayal. 5-30 Gammat Jammat. 6 V. D. Joglekar, Pad. 6-20 Programme for villagers in Marathi. 6-50 Programme for villagers in Kannada. 8-15 V. D. Joglekar, Bhavgeet. 8-30 Hamare Anyabhashiya Hindi Sahityakar. 8-45 Selections from "Phulwat." 9 Manhar G. Barve. 9-30 Radio Trailer. 10 Manhar G. Barve. 10-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Pitamanjiri.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mira Ke Prabhu. 7-45 Aavte Athavadie. 8-15 Raag Mala. 9 Chandrakant Shetye, Violin Vadan. 9-15 Chapaklal C. Lineswala. 6-10 Krishna Udayavarkar, Thumri. 6-30 Programme for rural listeners. 7 Rass Ramana. 7-15 Champaklal C. Lineswala, Geet. 7-30 Krishna Udayavarkar, Shankara. 8 Aa Masanu Geet. 8-10 Sthanik Samachar ane Havaman. 8-30 Aapani Pasandgi. 9-30 As in Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Prabhat. 7-40 Bansar: Par Raag Bibhas. 7-50 Kavi Nanalal Rachit Geet. 9 Rang Rang Vadaliyan. 5-45 Mukta Vaidya. 6-10 As in Baroda. 6-30 Amne Kaho. 6-45 Bansari Par Mishra Dhun. 7 Ghazal ane Geet. 7-15 Tran Darwaje. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Locals. 8-5 Bansari Par Narayani. 8-30 Thumri Ane Bhajan. 8-45 Ek Rag, Do Saz. 9-30 As in Bombay.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

7-45 p.m. The World of Movement. 8-15 R.A.F. Pageant. 8-30 The Idea of a University. 9 John Bull's Band. 10 Programme Parade. 10-10 Listeners' Choice. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 Anything to Declare? 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Country Questions. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Cecelia Keating. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Children's Hour. 6-45 My Kind of Music. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 The George Mitchell Glee Club. 9-15 People Who Have Influenced Me. 9-45 Puffney Post Office. 10-15 London Forum

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Mashriq Ki Kahani-Maghrib Ki Zubani. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

NO INTENTION TO DIVULGE SECRET

Mr. Karnik's Defence

BOMBAY, Saturday: At the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. V. B. Karnik, Managing Editor of "The Radical Humanist" for alleged breach of the Official Secrets Act before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today, the accused, who defended himself submitted that the document in question was published on the honest belief that he was not divulging any official secret thereby

Mr. Karnik is being prosecuted along with Miss Maniben Kara the Printer and Publisher, and Mr. M. N. Roy, Editor, in connection with the publication of a secret circular from the Home Ministry to the Bombay Government pertaining to the employment of Muslims in Government service.

Mr. Karnik declined to disclose the source of information saying that thereby he would break the convention and as such was not a justifiable step.

The hearing is proceeding

THEFT IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday: For alleged theft of a battery and 15 lead plates valued at Rs. 300 from a stationery railway carriage at the Bombay Central Station Jetha Rana was arrested by the Railway Police yesterday.

Producing the accused before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Court, the police stated that Rana was caught redhanded, while removing the battery and lead plates from the carriage.

He was remanded in police custody by the magistrate.

Champions Held To A Draw

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 8, (PTI): The return match between East Bengal, last year's champions, and Rajasthan in the Senior Division of the Calcutta Football League ended in a goalless draw today. This was the third match of the season played in aid of local charities.

RUGBY UNION SIDE BEAT TARANAKI

NEW PLYMOUTH (NEW ZEALAND) July 8, (PTI-Reuter): The British Isles Rugby union touring team beat Taranaki by 25 points to three here today after a fast open match.

In fine weather on a heavy ground, a crowd of over 20,000 saw one of the roughest games in which the British team has so far played on the tour. Tempers among the forwards were badly frayed and numerous warnings were given by the referee.

The British team had the superiority in the scrums, but was beaten in the line-outs.

The home forwards gave the touring team all they wanted in the loose, but the British backs, in which Kyle and Williams played a grand game, were too clever tactically and played with greater understanding, fully supported by the forwards.

Dream Wins Dommben Cup

BRISBANE, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): A three-year old Filly Dream bought early this year for 400 guineas, today won the 5,000 sterling Dommben Cup here, over one mile three furlongs.

She beat Carapooe and Spellman who deadheated for second place.

Playing in the suspended singles match were Juan Weiss, the Cuban singles champion and Anselmo Puente of Mexico. The set scores when play stopped were Cuba first 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 1—6.

MISS TEHMI VAKEEI FULLY EXTENDED

Nilkanth And Shroff Scrape Home In W.I.A.A. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

N. R. Kundaji and M. G. Murdeshwar had the distinction of extending the seeded pair No. 6 P S Nilkanth and B. D. Shroff to three sets before going down fighting in the third round of Men's Doubles in the W. I. A. A. Club House Open Badminton Tournament; while Henry Ferreira and Homi K. Talyarkhan the Holders —won their Quarterfinal, which was played at a terrific fast speed against G. D. Patwardhan and Ramesh D. Desai this evening. Earlier Miss Tehmi Vakeel was fully extended to three games by her formidable opponent Miss Om Kacker in Women's Singles; former won the match at 2—11; 12—11; and 11—6.

N. R. Kundaji and M. G. Murdeshwar, after losing the first set to their victors, annexed the second one at 15—11 in their favour. Murdeshwar—a very young boy stole the lime-light of the match and of the day for his beautiful smashes and sometimes for his well placed drops.

For the seeded pair Nilkanth was completely off colour and he made several mistakes which cost them a set and very nearly the match. Had it not been for Shroff who rose to the occasion in the second half of the decider, the result might have been reverse. Ultimately the experienced pair won the match at 15—7; 11—15; 15—7.

In the second encounter between M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil and N. K. Bhatt and R. S. Belthangadi, the former pair after being in arrears in the first set, made up for their earlier lapses and levelling the score at 14 all won the required three points to annex the set. The second set was not so bitterly fought as the first one. The losers faded away immediately after the beginning of the second set in which they scored only 9 points.

The following were the complete results of the matches played today.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Miss Tehmi Vakeel beat Miss Om Kacker 2-11; 12-11; 11-6.

MEN'S SINGLES—3RD ROUND

B. D. Shroff beat M. R. Desai 15-8; 15-5.; R. A. Dongre beat K. G. Kapur 15-1; 15-2.; George Lewis beat J. Kapur 15-0; 15-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—3RD ROUND

D. G. Mugwe and Bala. V. Ullal beat P. H. Jhaveri and Mahesh P. Desai 15-11; 15-8; G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat G. S. Kalyanpurkar and B. R. Agaskar 15-3; 15-10; M. K. Bhopardikar and M. S. Patil beat N. K. Bhatt and R. S Belthangadi 17-14; 15-9; George Lewis and Devinder Mohan beat C B. Kalappa and S. S. Parulekar 15-4; 15-7; P. S. Nilkanth and B. D. Shroff beat N. R. Kundaji and M. G. Murdeshwar 15-7; 11-15; 15-7.

QUARTER FINAL

Homi K. Talyarkhan and Henry Ferreira beat G. D. Patwardhan and Ramesh D. Desai 15-10; 15-4.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY, JULY 9TH.

MEN'S SINGLES—QUARTER FINAL

4-00 P.M. Henry Ferreira Vs. P. S. Nilkant; 4-30 P.M. H. K. Talyarkhan Vs. B. D Shroff

MIXED DOUBLES—QUARTER FINAL

5-15 P.M. G. L. Lewis & Mrs. N. G. Lewis Vs. S. S. Parulekar & Miss K. Patange; 6-00 P.M. R. A. Dongre & Mrs. P. P. Nariman Vs. M. S. Patil & Miss. S. K. Nigudkar; 6-30 P.M. W. WW. Dukle & Miss. K. S. Dukle Vs. Henry Ferreira & Miss. Betty Farias.

MEN'S DOUBLES—QUARTER FINAL

5-30 P.M. D. G. Mugwe & B. V. Ullal Vs. L. R. Agaskar & V C. Raikar. 7-00 P.M. G. L. Lewis & Devinder Mohan Vs. P. S. Nilkant & B. D. Shroff; 7 1-30 P.M. G. P. Shirke & R. A. Dongre Vs. M. K. Bhopardidar & M. S. Patil

A MINOR RACING SENSATION

MELBOURNE, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): A minor sensation occurred just before the start of the Grand National Steeplechase at Flemington Racecourse here today when the stewards ordered the withdrawal of the favourite. Bronze Laddie because of his unfitness.

All bets on him were declared off.

There were 12 starters for the event, worth 3,5000 sterling and Parillas Price (Heroic Pride-Lyricism) (11—4) covered the 3 miles 2 furlongs in 6 minutes 15.35 seconds to win by a length from Jung Bahadur (9-6) (11-3) which was 4 lengths in front of Faunus (11-3).

KIRKEEANS ENTER FINAL

Poona Aga Khan Tournament

POONA, July 8, (PTI): Brilliant stick-work by M. Pillay enabled the Kirkeans to beat their old rivals, Army Medical Centre, by two goals to one in the second semi-final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening.

The rain-soaked ground prevented the rival teams from keeping a hat pace throughout, and though the Medico forwards stormed the Kirkeans' goal area from the outset, they could not get the better of their defenders. Midway through the first half, the Kirkeans drew the first blood, Ganpat Malleloo banging the board off a short corner. This lead was, however, shortlived, the Medicos equalising a few minutes later, through another short corner.

The Kirkeans enjoyed the major part of the exchanges, M. Pillay being brilliant with his dribbling work. After the teams had crossed on level terms, M. Pillay scored the winning goal for his side after a grand solo effort. Getting hold of the ball from the twenty-five, Pillay dodged three defenders before scooping it neatly into the net.

Results Of National Air Race Will Not Go Down In Records

NEW DELHI, July 8, (PTI):

The committee of the Aero Club of India, set up to enquire into the complaints by Major-General Misri Chand against the results of the National Air Race held at Barrackpore on February 25 has recommended that Miss Mathur be adjudged first in the race with Mr. Peck and Mr. Fujji second and third respectively.

According to the results announced after the completion of the race, Miss Mathur was declared winner with Mr. Pujji and Mr. Bose second and third respectively.

The findings and recommendations of the committee have been accepted by the Aero Club.

The committee has also recommended that this year's race results should not go down in the records of the National Air Race.

The committee with Pandit H N Kunzru, M.P., as chairman and Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Director-General of Civil Aviation, and Air-Vice Marshal S. Mukherjee as members was asked to enquire into the complaints by Major-General Misri Chand, a competitor in the race, who had alleged that the race was not run "on a fair basis" and claimed that he had won the race.

"The committee, after examining relevant documents and several witnesses expressed the opinion that the action taken by the organisers was "in good faith' and no evidence had been produced to make the committee suspect any 'Mala fides' behind the modifications made in the result.

The committee held that the air rally, organised at such a short time and being the first of its kind, after a lapse of several years, "naturally suffered from the handicaps of inexperience". Though the handicap was "not strictly in accordance with the procedure laid down", the procedure adopted was "on the whole fair and consistent with the aims and objects of the rally".

The committee also held that the allegation that the results were altered after the arrival of the competitors "with some ulterior motive has no foundation whatsoever". As the change in the handicap speeds had been made known to the competitors, including Maj. Gen. Misri Chand before their departure. In view of the staggering of the "take off" of the several aircraft of the same type, it was necessary that adjustments had to be made before the final results could be announced. As such, the committee continued, the fact that Maj-Gen. Misri Chand, landed first did not necessarily mean that he had won the race.

Continuing the committee said that the mere fact that Maj. General Misri Chand had not been disqualified for failure to hand in the race card at the end of the race, which could provide any motive race he should have done, "shows that there was no hostility on the part of the organisers against him whichh could provide any motive whatsoever for the alteration of the results"

The committee held that on an examination of the results, the actual result should have been Miss Mathur (first) Mr. Peck (second) and Mr. Pujji (third).

Recommending the revision of the race results as above, the committee however, suggested that to avoid any financial hardship to the competitors, cash prizes already awarded should not be withdrawn. They also recommended that in future the results of such a race should be obtained "by strict adherence to the rules laid down".

"This could not be done in the present case and for various reasons, therefore, this year's results should not go down in the records of the National Air Race" the committee concluded.

INDIAN AIR FORCE XI

NEW DELHI, July 8, (PTI): The Indian Air Force Football XI which will participate in the forthcoming Inter-Services Football Championship to be played in Calcutta, has been finally selected from amongst the I. A. F. Formations all over India.

The following are the members of the team:—Cpl. Kannan, Cpl. John, Sgt. Godfrey; Cpl. Kona, Cpl. Nikkan; F-Sgt. Ghosh; Cpl. M. Patrick; Sgt. Rai; Cpl. Simon; Cpl. P. Singh and Cpl. Basant Lala.

COACHING YOUNG FOOTBALLERS

Mysore Scheme

BANGALORE, July 8 (PTI): The Bangalore Committee of the Mysare State Football Association has requisitioned the services of three experienced soccer players from Bangalore—Basheer, Shan Mugham and Gangiah for coaching young football players who are considered capable of improvement under proper training.

Under the scheme fifty to sixty players between the ages of 18 and 26 will be given training for over a month. Preference is to be given to those who can play in boots. Inter-provincial players will not come under the scheme.

Mr. D. Gunabhushnam, Secretary of the Bangalore Committee, explaining the object of the scheme said that it would give a chance to youngsters. This did not mean the standard of the game in the State was deteriorating. In spite of the migration of about a dozen very good players from Bangalore to Calcutta, the standard was still good, he said. Mysore could afford to have more players and many promising young players were now coming up, he added.

'Aussie' John Marshall Breaks Two Swim Records

CONNECTICUT, July 8 (PTI-Reuter):

John Marshall, the great Australian swimming star of Yale University, broke two world's free style swimming records yesterday in an Amateur Athletic Union sanctioned time trial in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium.

Swimming in the 51-yard, practice pool, Marshall was clocked in 9 minutes 43.9 seconds for the half mile and 19 minutes 49.4 seconds for the mile. Bill Smith of Ohio State, set the present half mile record of nine minutes 54.6 seconds at New London on August 10, 1942.

The present mile record of 20 minutes 29 seconds was set by K. Nakama (U.S.A.) on August 8, 1942, also at New London.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

..Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs. Khatau (Summersgill Cup Final)

5-45 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Indian Navy (reply Hinrich's Shield quarter final).

St. Vavier's College Gound, Parel

3-30 p.m. N.E.I. vs. Bengal Club

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Khandoba Vijaya.

5-30 pm. Tata "A" vs. St Xavier's 'A' (Indian League Div. 1)

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Kohinoor Mills "B" vs St Francis Goans 'B' (H.V.M.)

5-30 p.m. Youths Union vs. G. B. Police "B" (Musry Cup)

WATER POLO

Golwalla Baths

9-30 p.m. Golwalla League.

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House

6 p.m. Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Men's Doubles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles quarter finals (W.I.A.A. Club House tourney).

MISS BROUGH ANNEXES SINGLES TITLE FOR THIRD YEAR RUNNING

Another Wimbledon Season Closes

WIMBLEDON July 8. (PTI-Reuter)

Miss Loise Brough Of United States won the women's singles championship for the third year in succession by defeating her compatriot, Mrs Margaret Du Pont, 1947 champion, 6/1, 3/6, 6/1 today in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships.

A convincing win over her old friend and doubles partner enabled her to become the first American woman to win the title three years running since Mrs. Helen Wills Moody won from 1927 to 1930, the incomparable Suzanne Lenglen had five straight wins from 1919 onwards.

In last years final Miss Brough beat Mrs. Du Pont, American Champion, in a close battle of 43 games lasting two hours. This time she won more easily, taking just over an hour. as last year the match was won at the net.

Rallies were few and far between, both players going up at every opportunity, but whereas Miss Brough was punching away her volleys decisively, her opponent, though pulling off some glorious winners, could not match Miss Brough's control.

Apart from a brief collapse early in the second set, when her concentration seemed to waver after such an easy first set, Miss Brough was always superior. She had more sting in her smashed and volleys, and her shots down the sidelines were more accurate.

Both players were received in the Royal box by Queen Mary who congratulated them and presented the trophy.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final:)

Miss Louise Brough (United States) beat Mrs. Margaret Du Pont 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

John Bromwich and Adrian Quist (Australia) beat Geoff Brown and Bill Sidwell (Australia) 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss Louise Brough and Mrs. Margaret Dupont (United States) beat Miss Shirley Fry and Miss Doris Hart (United States) 6/4, 5/7, 6/1.

STEADY PROGRESS IN Y. M. C. A. T. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

D. H. Kapadia, V. V. Prabhu, A. N. Vasvani, D. N. Bhatkal and N. B Mistry won their first and second matches in the fourth quarter of the Byculla YM.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament this evening. The first round matches in the Women's Singles were completed; while some of the second matches were also finished today.

S. L. Shroff after winning his first round against M. Shinde who took him to three sets, went down fighting to N. B. Mistry who won at 21-11 13-21 21-11.

V. V. Prabhu after winning his first round against B. N. Sen at 21-15 17-21 21-16, survived the second round by defeating P. Sandavalia, who fully extended him, at 20-22 27-25 21-10.

D. H. Kapadia won his both the rounds very easily.

A. N. Vasvani had to fight two difficult rounds to survive for the third. In the first round he was taken to three sets by R. A. Brijalani and then L. D'Souza nearly surprised him by winning the second game and giving a tough fight in the first and the decider.

D. N. Bhatkal was taken to three games before he could clinch the issue in his favour by S. G. Wasani who lost the match at 21-15 15-21 21-16, and then the former won his second round in two straight sets.

G. Reubens found it too difficult to come over C. N. Honavar who was the ultimate winner in three sets at 19-21 21-15 22-20.

The following were the results of the matches played.

MEN'S SINGLES
IV QUARTER

1ST ROUND: A. S. Amladi beat V. Ranganath 21—18, 21—12; Shroff beat M. Shinde 21 18, 17 21, 21—15; A. R. Varma beat D. P. Daherkar 21—12, 21—16; P. Sandavalia beat H. Barve 21—17, 21—16; P. D. Hillo beat N. W. Shivani 21—19, 21—13; V V Prabhu beat B N Sen 21—15, 17—21, 21—16; M. N. Kumta beat P. Nanji 21—14, 21—16; C. N. Honavar beat S. G. Damle 21—11, 21—6; N. B. Mistry beat T. Abdulla 21—14, 23—21; A. N. Vasvani beat R. A. Brijalani 21—15, 14—21, 21—16; D. N. Bhatkal beat S. G. Waswani 21—15, 15—21, 21—16; D. H. Kapadia beat S. K. Dighe 21—15, 21—16; L. D'Souza beat D. N. Hoskote 21—9, G. Reubens w.o. "I" Player; N. Suntoo w.o. "B" Player; V. Kalkini w.o. "I" Player.

2ND ROUND: A. S. Amladi beat V. Kalkini 21—15, 21—16; A. N. Vasvani beat L. D'Souza 21—18, 21—23, 21—15; V. V. Prabhu beat P. Sandavalia 20—22, 27—25; 21—10; P. H. Hillo beat M. N. Kumta 22—20 21—18; N B. Mistry beat S. L. Shroff 21—11, 13—21, 21—11; C. N. Honavar beat G. Reubens 19—21, 21—15, 22—20; D. H. Kapadia beat A. R. Verma 21—16, 21—13; D. N. Bhatkal beat M. Santoo 21—9, 21—16.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1ST ROUND: Miss M. J. Canteenvala beat Miss Mowdavala 21—8, 21—16; Miss S. Bala beat Miss Dastur 20—22, 21—8, 21—19; Miss N. V. Merchant beat Miss Dinshaw 21—16. 14—21, 21—16; Miss R. Sataravala beat Miss D. Antia 21—17, 21—13; Miss I. Desai beat Miss K. Lotwalla 21—11, 21—16; Mrs. S. Joshi beat Miss Dhun Munshi 21—11, 21—13; Miss P. Nunes beat Miss Daruvala 21—16, 21—12; Mrs. M. Barucha w.o. Miss Mody.

2ND ROUND: Miss E. Bocarro beat Mrs. Aloo Patel 21—7, 21—11; Miss J. Walwalkar beat Miss Jamawala 21—16, 12—21 22—20; Mrs. Naikwalla beat Miss N. Mistry 21—5, 21 12.

All uncompleted 2nd rounds of Women's Singles will be played on Tuesday: 11th July 1950 at 6 p.m. sharp.

GENERAL MOTORS OUT PLAYED

Harwood Football League Division II

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dockyard 'A' registered their third successive win in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the College ground when they accounted for General Motors by three goals to one.

Dockyard were the superior side in every department of the game and they this evening outplayed their opponents. Abraham, K. Le Febour and Beckett scored for the winners, while Marshall scored for the losers.

Blue Wizards experienced little difficulty in dealing with Matunga A. A. and won by five goals to nil in the same tournament. A Mendonca scored three goals, while Abreo and Arango scored one each.

India Culture League's Junior String beat Indian Navy 'B' by two goals to nil in the same tournament. Mittra and Jacob scored for the winners.

TANTIEME WINS QUEEN ELIZABETH STAKES

ASCOT (Berkshire) July 8, (PTI-Reuter): M. Francois Dupres, Tantieme won the Queen Elizabeth Stakes run over a mile and a half here this afternoon.

M. Marcel Boussac's Coronation was second and Mr. Harry Blagraves Royal Drake third.

TATAS SURPRISED IN HINRICH'S FOOTBALL

St. Francis Goans Win A Keen Encounter

BOMBAY, SATURDAY

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO END TO THE LIST OF SURPRISES THAT THE HINRICH'S SHIELD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT IS PROVIDING SPECTATORS AT THE COOPERAGE. AS THIS EVENING TATA SPORTS SUCCUMBED TO ST. FRANCIS GOANS 'A' BY TWO GOALS TO NIL. THE WINNERS NOW MEET RAINBOW 'A' IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

Tata Sports should in no way have been shocked with the outcome of the match for the great match winning combination was broken up. The absence of sharp shooter Peter Ferrao was felt and the few replacements proved poor spokes in the team.

St. Francis Goans on the other hand combined well and they have to thank F. Rebeiro, their right outer for his clever piece of work which terminated in his gaining a goal in each half for his side.

Conditions under foot were ideal for booted play and the match was well fought and even exchanges prevailed. Tatas were down two goals in the fifteenth minute of the second half and their attempts to recover in the last fifteen minutes of play were all in vain.

In a game in which the rival defences were prominent Rebeiro did the best thing possible by sending in a pass from the left out which had Thingalaya, Tatas goalkeeper beaten in the last minute of the initial half.

It was in the fifteenth minute of the second period that Rebeiro again made sure of his side's victory by driving in a long shot which sealed the fate of Tatas. Tatas now tried to recover but all their efforts proved otherwise.

The teams were:—

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, W D'Souza; D'Costa, Britto, D'Sa; F. Rebeiro, Silvester, E. Rodrigues, John Fernandes, A. Fernandes.

TATAS: Thingalaya; Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.); Ananthram, Rego, Parmeshwaren; Balan, Perumal, Shetty, A. Braganza Johnson.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

TOURISTS SCORE 348 FOR 5 WKTS

Marshall Unlucky To Miss Century

NORTHAMPTON July 8, (PTI-Reuter): West Indies won the toss and took first innings against Northamptonshire here today on a good wicket and in fine weather and at the close of play scored 348 for the loss of five wickets. Marshall scored 99 runs and Stollmeyer 70 in a grand opening wicket partnership.

West Indies made a fine start to put on 82 runs in the 90 minutes before lunch without losing a wicket. Northamptonshire are fifth in the present county championship table and though Stollmeyer and Marshall at first had to show care against the swingers of Nutter and Brice they gradually gained the mastery. Stollmeyer had two narrow escapes, once before he had scored snicks into the slips just dropping clear of fieldsmen.

The following were the scores:—

WEST INDIES (First Innings): Stollmeyer b Garlick 70; Marshall c Fiddling b Broderick 99; Worrell run out 18; Christiani not out 77; Trestrail l-b-w. Nutter 20; Gomez c Garlick b Brown 27, Goddard not out 19; Extras 18 Total (for 5 wkts.) 348.

BOWLING ANALYSIS. Nutter 29/4/69/1 Bruce 15/3/48/0 Brown 22/5/56/1 Broderick 25/4/84/1, Garlick 27/3/74/1.

SECUNDERABAD RACE RESULTS

HYDERABAD, (Dn) July 8 (PTI): The following are the results of Second Day's Secunderabad Races run today:

THE BASRA PLATE (About one mile.)

Mosaki Pasha (Mr. M. Ali Asker) 8.8 A. G. Mulley 1.

Mountain Ash (P. Ranganatha Mehta) 9.4 Ahmed Khan 2.

Prince Farhan (Mr. Md Bazulhah) 8.13 Mcgaffin (Jr) 3.

Young Rush (S A. Banaji) 8.9 Kassam Hassan 4.

Time 1 minute 55-3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 10/8/- for win, Rs. 5/8/-, Rs. 5/8/- and Rs. 6/8/- for places.

THE MANURI PLATE DIV. II about one mile.

CHETNA (M. A Nasari) 8.9 B. Mcquade 1.

SHAH OF IRAN (Ibrahim Mohamed 7.10 A. G. Mulley 2.

MR RAMBLER (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9.4 Agnew 3.

SUNLIGHT (Messrs Gopaldas Udhavadas and Biharilal Dholandas 8.11 Mcgaffin 4.

Tote paid Rs. 17/- for win, Rs. 10/8/- and Rs. 11/- for places.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE (about six furlongs.)

INDIAN FLOWER (R. A. Gibson) 7.13 A. G. Mulley 1.

DAHMAN AHMAD (P. Sambandam) 9.6 B. Mcquade 2.

HEADWORKER (Mr. G. Tharani Singh) 8.12 T Fitzgerald 3

MAHA (Mr. S. Ranganathan) 7.12 S. Chavan 4.

Tote paid Rs. 20/8/- for win Rs. 9/8/- Rs. 7/- for places.

THE YERWADA PLATE (ABOUT SEVEN FURLONGS)

GOLDEN HIND (Mr. M. H. Khan) 7.12 Ahmed Khan 1.

MY BABY (Mr. Maroof Farh) 7.4 Mohammed Ali 2.

Bonzo (Mr R Shamlan) 7.10 G. Henderson 3.

ALKAJORA (C. Tharani Singh) 8.6 T. Fitzgerald 4.

Tote paid Rs. 21/- for win. Rs. 17/8 Rs. 21 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE BALMORAL PLATE DIV. I (ABOUT) SEVEN FURLONGS—

TIME BOMB (Rao Saheb D. K. Parker) 8.9 S. Chavan 1.

WINDSOR KNIGHT (M/S Baba Khan and M. A. Rehman) 8.7 Ahmed Khan 2.

FLORA (Mr. Syed Saleh) 7.6 Mohamed Ali 3.

BLUE TRAIN (Mr. V. Lal) 8.7 A. G. Mulley 4.

Not Run—Georgie, Marie Louise, Jadugar.

Won by 1-3/4 lengths, 3/4 lengths and 1-1½2 lengths.

Time 1 minute 31-3⅘5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 6/8 for win Rs 6/8 Rs. 7 and Rs. 9/- for places.

Winner trained by F. Malone.

THE MANURI PLATE DIV I (ABOUT) ONE MILE

ZEDAI (Mr. Baba Khan) 8.9 Ahmed Khan 1.

CARPALA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9.2 B. McQuade 2.

RESHONE (Mr. M. T. Thadani) 8.7 S. Chavan 3.

DESERT HAWK (Sir Sultan M. Chinoy) 9.0 A. G. Mulley 4.

Tote paid: Rs. 77/8 for win Rs. 66/8 Rs 6 and Rs 6/8 for places.

THE BALMORAL PLATE DIVISION II (ABOUT SEVEN FURLONGS).

PESSU PASHA (Mr. P. D. Asvani) 7.12 S. Chavan 1.

GANGA SINGH (Messrs H. M. Ismail, and T. S. Mohammed) 8.9 A. G. Mulley 2.

DOMINATOR (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8.7 B. McQuade 3.

TRUNK CALL (Mr. M. A. Ansari) 8.8 McGaffin (Jr.) 4.

Tote paid Rs. 14/2 for win Rs. 6⅜8. Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 11/- for places.

Treble event tote paid Rs. 176/4 each on fifteen tickets.

EXHIBITION MATCHES IN BOMBAY

W I F A Proposal

CALCUTTA, July 8 (PTI)— The Western India Football Association has approached the I.F.A. to send a leading Senior Division League Club to Bombay every week end by air for an exhibition match. It is learnt here.

The I.F.A. has asked opinion from West Bengal, Mohun Bagan, Bihar than and Mohammedan Sporting and if the replies were favourable the proposal will be put through it is

Avert Danger Of 'Atomic Pearl Harbour'

ATLANTIC POWERS NOW WANT 'PASTEUR LINE'

LAY WASTE RUSSIA IN A FEW HOURS IN CASE OF SOVIET AGGRESSION

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter):

THE unofficial "Anglo-French Committee for the study of European questions" today recommended he Western Powers to prepare an atom bomb and bacteriological warfare offensive capable of laying Russia waste in a few hours, should the Soviet Union commit aggression against any of the Atlantic Powers.

The Committee's report, issued in the name of its members by the Director-General, Robert Borel, said Western Europe could not hope to match Russian manpower and must anticipate "the danger of an atomic Pearl Harbour."

The report opposed the outlawing of atomic and bacteriological weapons. It said nothing but fear of these weapons would deter a would-be aggressor from making war.

The Committee's French members include Paul Reynaud, Premier of the last Government before France fell to the Germans, Socialist leader Maurice Schuman, Andre le Trocquer, a former Minister of the Interior, Rene Cassin, Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Paul Claudel, a former Ambassador to the United States.

Among British members are civil aviation expert Lord Brabazon, Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the British Government, and Air-Vice-Marshal Ronald Bennett, R. A. F. Pathfinder Chief during the war.

ONLY REMEDY

On the subject of an unexpected attack against Europe—the "Atomic Pearl Harbour"—the report said: "The only way of bringing this danger to an end is to establish an organised system which will make certain that, if ever Russia launches an unprovoked attack against any of the Atlantic democracies, a counter-attack would follow immediately, however great the damage caused by the Russian attack might have been, and that some hours later Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev, or Odessa, the Dnieper Dam and the factories of Nagnitogorsk would have practically ceased to exist, and that crops would be ablaze over thousands of square kilometres between the Ukraine and Siberia."

PASTEUR QUOTED

The Committee said its proposal was based on a theory of the great French bacteriologist, Louis Pasteur, that "war will kill war."

Pasteur held that future weapons would make war so destructive, that there would no longer be victors or vanquished, the report said. The peoples of the world would, therefore, have to stop going to war.

"It is possible that we are now approaching the era foreseen by Pasteur."

A country possessing a thousand or less atom bombs and "a few score" hydrogen bombs, together with bacteriological weapons, AND the means of delivering them all to their targets, "would have a permanent and sufficient potential for destruction to make the prospect of war practically impossible."

At present, Western Europe was in no position to resist a Soviet attack for lack of money, the signatories of the Brussels Pact (Britain, France and the Benelux countries) had been able to form only fifteen of the 36 divisions they had envisaged.

INADEQUATE

"It appears impossible to see how fifteen or even 36 divisions could stem for long the advance of 250 Russian divisions," the Committee declared.

The solution to the problem was "a doctrine of defence which would enable us to use immediately and fully our technical potentialities to counterbalance the inferiority in numbers of our forces and ensure henceforth our security and peace."

The plan was aimed at prevention of war. If war could not be prevent-

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200 VILLAGES INUNDATED

20,000 Biharis Take Shelter On Tree-Top

PATNA, July 8 (PTI): The Kosi floods have inundated over two hundred villages in Phulparas, Birauli and Madhepura thanas in Darbhanga District, affecting over two lakhs of people, according to latest reports received here.

Eye witness reports have it that in most places chest-deep water is running and where the water level is even higher people are living in improvised shelter on tree tops. The number of such people is estimated at about 20,000.

Paddy seedlings have been completely submerged and destroyed. The maize and pulse crop (bhadai) have also met with a similar fate. The loss in foodgrains alone is estimated at over 20 lakhs maunds.

Communications have been disrupted in most places and boats are serving as the only means of transport in the flood devastated areas.

About 30,000 people have left their villages for places of safety.

Deaths from snake bites are daily being reported.

Jessup Cleared

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Democratic majority of a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee reportedly voted unanimously today to clear Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States Ambassador at Large of "pro-Communist" charges made against him by Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy.

U. S. FORCES ROLLED BACK

Northern Koreans Capture Chonan

TRUMAN APPOINTS MACARTHUR AS SUPREMO OF WAR AREA

KOREAN FRONT, July 8 (PTI-Reuter).

Communist tanks and massed infantry today engulfed the key city of Chonan after punching through American defences for the third time since yesterday.

Battling for time while their own tanks race to the front, Bazooka squads knocked out five red-starred tanks before outflanking Infantry rolled them back down the main highway towards Taejon, provisional South Korean capital, 35 miles South-East. They abandoned some of their wounded.

American forces which pushed ten miles forward from Chonan yesterday clashed fiercely during the night with advancing North Koreans "extricating themselves" after losing one officer and several men killed.

The G. I.'s had probed into the "no-man's land" under cover of smothering air attacks on Communist armour.

U. S. CASUALTIES

Tokyo headquarters announced that American Army battle casualties in the fortnight-old campaign in Korea had reached 249, of whom 192 were missing. It was thought some missing might infiltrate back to the main forces.

The Americans retreated today in fair order as tired, mudstained G.I.'s fell back to fight a delaying action in the next defensive position. A cloudburst broke in the last afternoon, adding to their troubles. G.I's. abandoned some equipment in Chonan as well as their non-walking wounded.

SERIOUS THREAT

CHONAN IS 47 MILES BY ROAD FROM TAEJON, AND UNLESS THE AMERICANS CAN BUILD UP STRONGLY TO COUNTER COMMUNIST OUTFLANKING TACTICS, THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL ITSELF WILL SOON BE DIRECTLY MENACED.

North Koreans hit Chonan at dawn. They lunged forward in superior numbers down a road behind the American defences, fanned out and advanced up both sides of a valley south of Chonan. Clambering up low ridges they began to attack American second line positions, forcing the frontline to withdraw under a hail of artillery and tank fire. As the G.I's. ran the gauntlet down the valley United States 105 m.m. field guns roared continuously to support the hardpressed infantry.

TANKS STRENGTH

American tanks are being rushed to the front from the southern supply port by rail and may be in action in the next 24 hours. Field officers said there would not be enough to match Communist armour in number at first, but they would soon be able to counter the Northern onslaught.

American intelligence officers estimate that about 150 Russian-built Northern tanks are in action south of the 38th. parallel.

From Tokyo it was reported that besides concentrating their own armour, infantry and artillery, the Americans were reorganising and re-equipping badly-shaken South Korean elements. Most of these still have their rifles, but lost almost their heavy equipment in retreating. The incessant rains which help the Communists by curtailing American air activity are reducing Korea's narrow dirt roads to quagmires.

EXTENSIVE AIR STRIKES

North Korean airstrips and the railway system far north of the 38th parallel have been thoroughly plastered by American and British carrier-based planes, it was reported in Tokyo today.

Commander Harvey P. Lanham, Air Group Commander on board an American aircraft-carrier, said the targets were heavily hit with 500-pound bombs and rockets in extensive air strikes on Monday and Tuesday. They knocked out 10 planes on the ground and in the air, and destroyed or disabled 22 locomotives. British and American "P-51's" planes were assigned to distinct targets—at Haeju, a port city about 80 miles north-west of Seoul —to avoid confusion.

"British seafires and "Yak-9s" look alike in the heat of action," Lanham remarked. He said North Korean airstrips which was dotted with dirt excellent dispersal facilities. The Northerners were past masters at camouflage.

THIRTY PLANES BACK

NORTH KOREAN ARMOUR AND INFANTRY ARE NOW THROWN BACK NEARLY THE AMERICANS SINCE WEDNESDAY.

THIRTY MILES

United commanders are fighting a desperate battle for time to build up their forces but are hampered by inadequate air-strips and ports.

Today's battle was typical. G.I's. were well entrenched in prepared, camouflaged positions but were outflanked and forced to pull back.

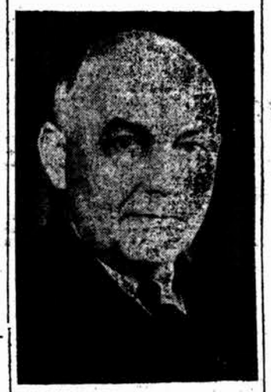
Had they stood fast in their positions, they might have met the fate of the force at Osan three days ago which lost all its heavy equipment after being encircled.

TRUMAN APPOINTS C.-IN-C. FOR KOREA

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today named Gen. Douglas MacArthur as United Nations' Commander in the Korea fighting.

(Continued on Page 18)

A DEFENDER FOR FORMOSA



Vice-Admiral Arthur D. Struble, who commands the U. S. Seventh Fleet, which has been ordered by President Truman to defend Formosa.

BRITISH SHIP FORCED INTO FORMOSAN PORT

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese Nationalist warship intercepted the 7,000-ton British ship 'Kefalonia' near Formosa yesterday, and forced her to put into a Formosan port according to Lloyds Shipping Intelligence here today.

AIR INDIA PLANE FORCE-LANDS

NAGPUR, July 8 (UPI): The Air India's plane which took off Bombay this morning on its way to Calcutta had a forced landing here at 9-55 a.m. due to engine trouble.

First Purple Heart Award

TOKYO, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The first Purple Heart award in the Korean campaign was made this morning to Sergeant Leory Dyana, aged 25, of Alinee, Texas, who is recovering from eye injuries caused when South Koreans blew up a bridge across the Han River on June 28.

MANDAL TOO PROTESTS

APPOINTMENT OF BARORI HAS DESTROYED MINORITIES' HOPES

KARACHI July 8 (PTI):

Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, Pakistan's Minister for Law and Labour, told the Press Trust of India correspondent today that the inclusion of Mr. Barori as a minority Minister in the East Bengal Cabinet "has not restored confidence in the minds of the minorities".

Mr. Mandal said whatever expectations or illusions the minorities had about the real intentions of Mr. Nurul Amin's Government to implement the Delhi Agreement were completely destroyed by the appointment of Mr. Barori, who represented nobody but himself.

The Law Minister added that the non-inclusion of a minority minister would have been better than the appointment of Mr. Barori for the people had been forced to realise that the Government were never in a serious mood to safeguard the interests of minorities.

Mr. Mandal said that the East Bengal Premier had unceremoniously ignored his advice in making the appointment and had rejected the panel of three names recommended to him on behalf of the East Bengal Schedule Castes' Federation.

Mr. Mandal, who is also the President of the Pakistan Schedule Castes' Federation, regretted that he had been put in an awkward position by the appointment. There was a standing resolution of the Federation that any inclusion in the Cabinet from among the Schdeule Caste members should be done with the President's advice. He said that the situation created by non-compliance of the resolution by the East Bengal Premier would have to be reviewed by the federation.

Mr. Mandal said he would place the whole case before the Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is returning to Karachi about July 12.

Replying to a question, Mr. Mandal said Mr. Barori had ceased to be a member of the Pakistan Scheduled Castes' Federation.

Diplomats Active

MOVE TO LOCALISE KOREAN WAR

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 8.— The last two days witnessed intense diplomatic activity which may result in localisation of hostilities. It is believed China is not anxious to godfather the Korean affair, but if Formosa is interfered with, she will be dragged involved. There is little hope of an early end of the Korean operations. There may be further setbacks for Americans, who might even be thrown out, but there is little doubt Americans' ability ultimately to reoccupy Korea whatever the difficulties. The operation for reoccupation becomes a political necessity. During recent talks admission of admitted at securing Communist China's admission into the Security Council in this country there was little sympathy for Chiang, but the urgency of removing him from the Security Council is now fully realised. Middle-East experts do not expect Russia to make a fresh move in that area, Persia having been almost written off by the Kremlin.

LINE CLEAR FOR ARMS AID TO KOREA

WASHINGTON, July 8. (PTI-Reuter): Korean war developments have wiped out major opposition to President Truman's 1,222,500,000-dollar anti-Communist global arms aid bill and full congressional approval of it is expected in about a week.

It would specifically provide 10,000,000 dollars worth of American weapons and equipment for South Korea but provisions in it would permit the President to raise it, if he thought it necessary, up to 200,000,000 dollars worth of arms to the invaded Republic.

BIG AID TO EUROPEAN POWERS

The measure which would also authorise 100,000,000 dollars arms aid to the North Atlantic Treaty powers, 131,500,000 dollars for Greece, Turkey and Persia, as well as 75,000,000 dollars for the general non-Communist China area, now awaits approval of the House of Representatives.

House passage is regarded as certain and the probability is that it will be by a unanimous vote, as in the Senate. It is likely the measure could be rushed to the White House by mid-week.

N. KOREANS BIGIN LAND-GRABBING

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): North Korean Government announced today that it would confiscate all land in South Korea belonging to "American imperialists" South Korean Government and big landowners, according to a Tass message from Pyongyang, North Korean capital, received in London.

The message said the Northern Cabinet had passed decree declaring all this land as well as all land permanently rented out confiscated without compensation.

Seized estate would be divided among peasants with little land and to farm labourers, it added.

The decree cancelled all debts for land.

U. S. RLY. LINE SEIZED

Truman's Action Against Strike

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI):

President Truman today ordered Government seizure of the strike-bound 8,000-mile Rock Island Railway System, and directed the army to run it for the Government.

He said the seizure was imperative" to protect the nations national defence and security.

The strike—by members of the Shunters Union—originally affected five big Western Railway Systems. The men demanded a forty-hour week, with 48 hours pay. They were offered a forty hour week, with an 18 cent an hour pay increase.

Workers on the other four systems ended their twelve-day-old strike on Thursday, a few hours after President Truman had threatened "drastic action" to force them back to work. But the Rock Island strike continued.

NEW DELHI, July 8 (PTI): Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here today on his way back to Britain from Australia.

TARA SINGH DEMANDS 'SIKH' PROVINCE

Cry Of "Hindu Domination" Raised Again

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, July 8.

PAKISTAN'S semi-official organ 'Dawn' has froni-paged an exclusive interview of the veteran Sikh leader Master Tara Singh which the latter is reported to have given to the Special Representative of the paper at Amritsar.

"I will commit suicide if I were convinced that Hindu domination over the Sikhs in India is complete and irrevocable" so saying, Master Tarasingh told the interviewer that the solution of the Sikh problem was carving out of the East Punjabi Punjabi-speaking province with complete internal autonomy.

MAJORITY RULE

Answering the question 'why are you opposed to the majority rule in a secular State? Master Tara Singh said: 'In the first instance India is not a secular State and secondly Hindu nationalism is only a thin cloak to perpetuate Brahmanic Raj and finally Hindus and Sikhs are so close to each other that the domination of one is the annihilation of the other.

"There is a fight for the survival between Hinduism and Sikhism and I am determined to stand by Guru Govind Singh's Panth to my last breath" said Master Saheb with his eyes filed with lustre. After a pause, he repeated the well-known Punjabi expression which means "Khalsa alone will Rule."

Asked how did he imagine a microscopic Sikh minority to be able to rule over 40 crores of non-Sikhs in the Indo-Pakistan continent, Master Tarasingh said 'This is my faith', and went on to explain that chaos was coming over both Pakistan and India and the Sikhs were the only people who will re-emerge as a solid united entity out of this confusion.

Master Tara Singh then repeated this theory of inevitability of war between Pakistan and India and added that this will be an opportunity for the Khalsa to re-establish Sikh rule in the land which would be dictatorial.

Concluding, Master Tara Singh offered a novel solution of Muslim-Sikh differences regarding Sikh Gurudwaras in Pakistan by suggesting that the areas upto Nankana Sahib in Sheikhpura district be incorporated into the proposed Sikh Punjabi-speaking province and Jammu and Kashmir State be given to Pakistan in lieu of the area ceding to Sikh province."

ESCAPED QUARRY FOUND IN CEMETERY

Central Bank Under-Trials Back Before Magistrate

THRILLING FINISH TO POLICE MAN-HUNT

By Our Crime Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four out of the five under-trials who made a daring bid for freedom while being brought in a police van from the Byculla Jail to the Esplanade court on Wednesday were re-arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. after a fifty-six-hour ceaseless man-hunt, in a local Muslim cemetery in Central Bombay, this afternoon.

One of the absconders, it is stated gave fight to the police and was shot in the face, while trying to stab Inspector Husur Ahmed Khan of the Bombay C.I.D. It was a hair-breath escape, as in a split-second the officer pulled the trigger of his revolver just as the knife was about to descend upon him.

Ibrahim Abdul Karim, the injured man, was admitted in a local hospital. When an operation was being performed on him to extract the bullet, he is said to have plaintively implored the surgeon to save him at all costs as he was the bread-winner of his family, which was in Pakistan.

His condition was described as satisfactory this evening.

The circumstances in which the four absconders were apprehended make a thrilling story.

The escape of the four prisoners had set the Bombay Home Department and Police Headquarters aflutter. Police slackness had been criticised by the Press and all sections of public opinion.

Touched to the quick, four hundred picked men from the trusted cadres of the City Police force were directed to comb out the entire length and breadth of Greater Bombay.

This arduous task was entrusted to Deputy Commissioner Nagarwalla, who investigated the Mahatma Gandhi murder case. Deputy Commissioner Nagarwalla, who is in charge of the Prohibition Department of the City Police, was virtually snatched away from his department and briefed to undertake the search for the missing men.

Three days of constant search, during which the police ran a fine comb all over the city, ferreting every hideout in the under-world of Bombay, yielded no results. But Deputy Commissioner Nagarwalla was the least dispaired. Intuitively he knew that he would get his quarry. He had seen to it that all exits from Bombay had been hermetically sealed. Not taking any chances he had even ordered that every road leading out of the city should be blockaded. During these constant road-blocks in the course of the last three days every passing vehicle, suspect or not was searched. Even luxury limousines and hired transport such as taxis and buses were not spared.

The unrelaxed efforts of the police, were, however, rewarded when they received secret information last night that the wanted men were taking shelter in the "Kabrastan" at Chandanwadi.

ENCIRCLED

Immediately the place where the absconders were reported to have taken refuge and its vicinity were ordered to be encircled and a fool-proof police cordon of plain-clothesmen was thrown all round Chandanwadi locality. A strict watch was kept even on the empty coffins that returned from the "Kabrastan" to ensure that no live man was brought to safety from the graveyard.

At noon today inspector Husur Ahmed Khan, who had spent sleepless nights since the daring escape of the five under-trials, saw a middle-aged man carrying a tray laden with meals purchased from an adjacent hotel, proceeding in the direction of the cemetery. The inspector stopped him and enquired as to where and for whom the food was being taken. Not understanding the import of the query the bearer of the tray is said to have told the Officer that its contents were intended for four men, who were sojourning in the cemetery.

This confirmed the inspector's suspicions and tallied with the information he already had.

SIGNAL GIVEN

The signal was now given to hasten other police officers, who were lying in wait, to the spot where the quarry lay unsuspectingly.

Responding to the signal Superintendent Pednekar, inspector Pinto deputy inspector Kulkarni, sub-inspector Nair, sub-inspector Rane and a posse of other officers

Mubarak Ali Traced To Lahore

(By Our Crime Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Definite information had reached Bombay today that Mubarak Ali Ahmed, the wealthy Hyderabad merchant who jumped bail, has taken refuge in Pakistan. Police search for him in Indian territory had not ceased till the Bombay C.I.D. received information that the wanted absconder was at Lahore.

How Mubarak Ali proceeded to that remote destination is still shrouded in mystery. Whether he flew there or travelled by the land route has yet to be ascertained. A high official of the Bombay police had been instructed by the Home Department to proceed at once to Pakistan in order to seek the extradition of the escapee. This officer was expected to fly either to night or on Sunday morning to expedite the apprehension of the culprit.

Frantic telegraphic communications between the capital of Pakistan (Karachi) Lahore and Bombay it was learnt, had in the meanwhile been exchanged.

It was hoped in Bombay official circles that the Pakistan Government would surrender the absconder.

It will be recalled that Sher Dil of the sensational Bruce Street dacoity case, who also absconded to Pakistan in similar circumstances, was later extradited after prolonged negotiations between the Government of Bombay, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan.

RUSE THAT FAILED

Mubarak Ali was being tried in the Bombay Sessions Court on a charge of cheating three city business men to the tune of three lakhs of rupees. He was on bail of a like amount. On Thursday, when his case was called out, it was found out that he had escaped from Bombay. He whereabouts were steeped in mystery. The police guard which kept his suite at the Cricket Club of India under constant surveillance disclosed that Mubarak Ali was last seen while leaving his apartment at midnight (Wednesday-Thursday). Three letters were found on his table stating that he was committing suicide.

The police sensed that it was a ruse and immediately organised a man-hunt for Mubarak Ali. They had suspicions that he may have fled to Pakistan and their Intelligence in that territory was able to confirm their doubts.

He is expected to be brought to Bombay as soon as the Pakistan Government hand him over.

Why India Abstained

LAKE SUCCESS, July 8 (PTI): After the Security Council had adopted the joint Anglo-French resolution to establish a Korean Command under United Nations auspices, Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, India's Parmanent Delegate was asked by reporters whether India's abstention on the vote signified "a return to neutrality".

Mr. Rau replied that India regarded the resolution as mainly concerning those nations that are giving or will give military assistance in the Korean conflict.

India, he said, while accepting the Security Council resolution, would not be able to send military aid because India's defence was organised for home defence only and internal budgetary conditions rendered military aid impossible.

Meanwhile, newsjapers here stressed that part of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's press conference in which he said that India could offer her good offices for mediation in Korea "only if requested to do so by the parties concerned".

Forty-five nations have so far rallied behind the United Nations with offers of moral or material support to its Korean call.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANDLA PORT

German Engineer In City

BOMBAY, Friday.

Dr. Hans Gerdes, German Engineer to head the construction party of the Kandla port in the Gulf of Cutch, has just arrived in Bombay by air from London for preliminary talks with the Kandla Port Development Commissioner here.

Dr. Gerdes will discuss the constructional, administrative and financial aspects of the Kandla scheme with Mr. K. Mitter. He will also study the administration of the Bombay Port before he leaves for Kandla next week.

REFORMS IN COMPANY LAW

Centre's Proposal To Set Up Committee

MADRAS, July 8 (PTI): The Government of India propose to appoint shortly a committee to enquire into the working of the Indian Company Law and make recommendations for reform, it is understood here.

The Committee will consist of representatives of the investing class, managing agents, leading members of the commercial community and two members nominated by the Government of India.

The Government of India are understood to have invited Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, prominent financier of Bombay, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Minister, to Delhi for consultations next week.

Bombay Speaker's Plea For Planting More Trees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri K. S. Firodia, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, appealed to the people of the State to plant crores of trees and thus serve themselves and posterity. He was inaugurating the Vana Mahotsava Week at the Wadia Park, in Ahmednagar, yesterday. The function was organised under the joint auspices of the Boy Scouts Association, the Ahmednagar Municipality and the District Rural Development Board.

Shri Firodia said, "Trees are a symbol of service and sacrifice and the planting of trees is an auspicious occasion. Trees help us not only when they are alive but also after their death. They stand in hot sun and give us shade."

France Unable To Assist

LAKE SUCCESS, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): France today informed the United Nations that in view of her own struggle against Communism in Indo-China, she would be unable to send any military assistance to Korea.

The permanent French representative M. Jean Chauvel, said his government was considering what measures it could undertak eto comply with the United Nations appeal for help.

Monkey Business Lands Him In Hospital

BANARAS, July 8 (PTI): A young man who loaded his double-barrel gun to shoot down a couple of monkeys is in hospital here with a bullet hole in his chest.

In his statement to the city magistrate this morning he said that as he was loading the gun two ferocious-looking monkeys made a rush for him. He was so struck with fright that without pulling the trigger he attempted to get down the terrace. He slipped and fell.

His gun in the meantime, dropped straight down on him, went off and drove the bullet through his chest.

REDS PREPARE FOR EAST COAST DRIVE

TOKYO, July 8.

A Communique from Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters tonight reported a steady buildup of Communist strength along the east coast of Korea.

Troop and tank concentrations in this area — relatively quiet since the outbreak of war—suggested preparations were under way for a drive in the direction of Pusan, vital southern port where American ships are unloading.

The Communique envisaged the possibility of a wide Communist envelopment in an attempt to cut the main north-south communications line, possibly in the area of Taejon, South Korean provisional capital.

The Communique made no mention of the loss of Chonan or of fighting south of Pyongtaek.

Aerial observation during the day revealed the concentration of possibly two Communist divisions west and south-west of Wongju, about fifty miles east of Suwon.

There was an increasing build-up of enemy armour and infantry in the entire area from Pyongtaek north-eastwards to Wongju, the Communique said.

ANOTHER ENEMY DRIVE

The Communique disclosed that between forty and sixty enemy tanks and more than 1,000 troops "are in the process of crossing the Ansong river and heading southwards toward Sonohwan about eight miles south of Pyongtaek".

It said between forty and fifty tanks and heavy lorry-drawn artillery resembling "Long Toms" had been spotted during a reconnaissance north of Pyongtaek.

This Communist move may mean a wide flanking envelopment of the main battle area to sever the important communications junction of Taegu, about 65 miles north of Pusan.

Naval patrols continued operations close in to the east coast, the Communique said.

NOT ALL WELL THERE

According to the Communique, all is not serene in North Korea, despite Communist press and radio reports that the whole population is rallying to the war effort.

These growing indications of unrest, if true, give an insight into the mounting problems confronting the North Korean Government, the Communique stated.

More Fighters For Korea

WASHINGTON, July 8, (PTI-Reuter)—More American "Mustang F—51" fighters and two anti-aircraft units will be sent to Korea soon, a Defence Department spokesman said today.

A naval spokesman said British and united units of the American Seventh Fleet had bombarded sections of the east coast north and south of Parallel 38. The bombardment was reported to have destroyed oil supplies and a power plant in North Korea and to have left large fires burning.

45 NATIONS SUPPORT

Forty-four members of the United Nations and one non-member, Italy, have pledged moral and material support for the United Nations operations against the North Korean invasion of South Korea. Many of these will be sending arms, supplies and personnel to supplement the predominantly American force now in the area, but it is not expected that any of these contributions will be on a scale comparable to that of the United States.

AVERT DANGER OF "ATOMIC PEARL HARBOUR'

(Continued From Page 16)

He directed Gen. MacArthur to use the United Nations flag.

In a statement issued from the White House, President Truman said the two orders were being made in accordance with the United Nations Security Council's resolution yesterday empowering the United States to establish a unified command in Korea, to appoint a Commander-in-Chief, and to use the flag of the United Nations.

AIR FORCE BOSS ARRIVES

Headquarters of the Far East Air Forces announced tonight that Maj.-Gen. Emmet "Rosie" O'Donnell, Commanding General of American bases of the Fifteenth Air Force, has arrived in the Far East to direct operations of three "B 29 Superfortress" groups.

Gen. O'Donnell was designated Commanding General, Far East Bomber Command (provisional).

BRITISH FLEET UNITS IN KOREAN WATERS

SINGAPORE, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The main fighting units of the British Pacific Fleet are now concentrated in Korean waters and, in the view of naval authorities here, are ample for the present emergency.

Operating under the command of United States Pacific Fleet Commander, Vice-Admiral Charles Turner Joy, the British light aircraft carrier "Triumph," carrying 'Seafires' and 'Fireflies', the cruisers "Belfast" and "Jamaica" and the Seventh Destroyer Flotilla of "Cossack" class ships are engaged in bombardment, convoy, escort and patrol duties.

The Command Area of the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, Far East, is vast. It extends from Burma waters to Korea covering Malaya, Siam, Indo-China and the coasts of Western Indonesia, the Australian Navy being responsible for the sea lanes of East Indonesia and of New Guinea eastward.

The principal British naval bases in the Pacific area are Singapore and Hong Kong, while under agreement with the Americans, the fleet uses Ominato in Northern Japan as a summer anchorage.

The main fleet was at Ominato when the Korean war broke out.

IN THE HONG KONG WATERS

The cruiser "Kenya" and a number of frigates are now in Hong Kong waters and an aircraft repairship, the former light carrier "Unicorn" which in war time carried 35 planes, is sailing for Japanese waters from Singapore on July 11.

The Australian frigates "Shoalhaven" and "Bataan," two New Zealand frigates and the Dutch destroyer "Evertsen" are also hastening to reinforce the United States naval forces around Korea.

FLEET'S WEAKNESS

The Fleets' weakness is considered to be the absence of a submarine flotilla. Thus far no French units have been put under command for Korean operations. The French have a cruiser and two destroyers in Indo-China waters.

RUSSIANS' 'PEACE WATCH'

MOSCOW, July 8, (PTI-Reuter): Russian workers, farmers, soldiers and sailors have begun a "Peace Watch" in answer to United States' intervention in Korea. Moscow newspapers reported this morning.

In a headline across four front page columns the Government organ 'Izvestia' said: The Soviet people express their inflexible will for peace in new Labour achievements."

Below was a report of continuing nation-wide mass meetings to protest against United States actions in Korea and sign a petition to ban the atom bomb.

The workers were reported to be undertaking to increase output.

"DULLES IN FRONT LINE TRENCH"

'Pravda' republished a photograph printed in a London newspaper of June 26, showing John Foster Dulles, Republican Adviser to the American State Department, in a front-line trench in Korea.

The caption said the photograph showed that United States aggression in Korea was proceeding according to "a plan long ago conceived".

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Democratic majority of a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee reportedly voted unanimously today to clear Dr. Phillip C. Jessup, United States Ambassador at Large of "pro-Communist" charges made against him by Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Sardar Thanks Them

VOLUNTARY CUT IN SALARY

NEW DELHI, July 8 (UPI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, of India has expressed his thanks to all those who had volunteered themselves in the public interest, to make a reduction in their salaries, who include even some of the European judges.

A press note issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this connection says:-

The response to the Deputy Prime Minister's appeal has been uniformly satisfactory, except in the case of certain high courts whose judges have, it appears, decided against making a voluntary cut in their salaries. These High Courts are the High Courts of Calcutta and Orissa, where only the Chief Justice, but not other judges have imposed a voluntary cut in their salaries, and the Patna High Court, where none of the judges has agreed to make any voluntary cut.

The Deputy Prime Minister would like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking all those who have so readily responded to his appeal.

It is particularly gratifying to note that even some of the European judges, who were not actually affected, agreed voluntarily to undergo a cut in their salaries.

Nehru To Inaugurate

NEW DELHI, July 8 (UPI):

An "International Cultural Organisation" with the object of mantaining close cultural ties among people from the various parts of the world will shortly be established in New Delhi, it is learnt today.

The Indian Prime Minister may inaugurate the same sometime in September next.

U. S. FORCES ROLLED BACK

(Continued from Page 16)

ed—as seemed unlikely—it could be used for waging a defensive war.

Discarding the proposal of Western European neutrality as "a dangerous illusion" the report said the plan must be operated jointly by the Atlantic Powers.

To support the Western European army a first line air fleet of 4,000 to 5,000 heavy bombers should be kept in readiness, based on forty or fifty widely dispersed air bases, and armed with atom bombs.

The report said it was a matter of "absolute necessity to suppress the Communist fifth columns in the nations of Western Europe."

In time of war these might number "several million men."

GUERILLA BACKGROUND

If war did come, the Atlantic Powers should have an army of trained guerillas ready for action in enemy-occupied territory, because "an invader never succeeds in turning a temporary military occupation into a permanent conquest, if he meets with the unflinching will of resistance of a nation in arms."

The Western Powers should, therefore, create a three-fold defence force, composed of regular soldiers, an army of irreguar guerillas," and a force of regular troops trained to operate behind the enemy lines in conjunction with the guerillas.

If such an atom-armed "Pasteur Line" were created, the Committee declared that "it may almost be taken for granted that no country will chance the danger of plunging into such a widespread disaster."

The Committee proposed to discuss political and economic measures of defence in a later report.

Stop Press

U. S. CALL FOR RESERVISTS

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army and Navy today sent out an immediate call for reservists to volunteer for extended active duty.

New Leaders By 1953

SWAMI KAVISHWAR'S PREDICTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fervent appeal to think in terms of peace and radiate peace every moment of their lives and so kill thought of war was made to the people by His Holiness Vibhuti Jyoti Swami Sri Nityananda Kavishwar at a public meeting convened by some of the eminent citizens of Bombay, including Sri Ratanchand Hirachand, Sri Manu Subedar, Sri S.N. Haji, Sri J.P. Mehta, Sri J.M. Kamdar, Sri S. Sadanand, Sri Khatau Vallabhdas, Dr. F.D. Nasikwalla, and Sri N. B. Karanjia at the Convacation Hall this evening.

He predicted that the period between June and October 1950 was fraught with uncertainty and it will decide whether there was going to be peace of war in the world. He termed the period as the "Munich of the East."

"In the meanwhile the 28 months from June 1950 till the end of 1952 the great political leaders who figure prominently as stars conducting the war would either die or resign their posts", he added.

By 1953 new leaders will rule the world with love and compassion. He also predicted that by the same time Hindu ideals and Hindu principles will find prominence in the country but it will be a fateful period of change for India.

The years 1953-63 were very critical for the whole world but after 1963 there would be universal brotherhood and mankind as a whole would come nearer to realising their dream of one world than ever before.

He felt that religion of late had become dull and insipid and it was high time that a movement to revitalise it was taken on hand.

He predicted that four or five precious lives would be lost in the course of next ten months. Referring to the possibility of a third world war, he said that it alone, if God did not avert it within the next ten months, could bring about a fusion of the multitudinous ideals and ideologies.

INCOME-TAX DRIVE

NEW DELHI, July 8 (UPI): The ten per cent increase in the actual net receipts under income tax for 1949-50 over the original estimates for the year, as reported recently, cannot be regarded as an indication of betterment of the economic situation, or of the broadening of business activity in the country, according to commercial circles here.

An improvement in economic conditions they say, can only be guaged from increased capital formation, increased production and reduction in prices, which are not stated to have been brought about, since the increased tax receipts are claimed to be the direct result of the drive to stimulate assessment work. These circles feel, the increased collections can only be due to income-tax officers putting targets for collection and compelling assessees to heavy taxes. The increased receipts are also ascribed to the persistent underestimate of receipts made in budgets to which constant attention is stated to have been drawn by the business community.

The actual income tax receipts during 1949-50 are reported to have amounted to Rs. 114.26 crores against the original and revised estimates of Rs. 104.04 crores and Rs. 100.06 crores respectively, exclusive of the shares of the states which amounted to Rs. 45.74 crores. The increased realisation is claimed to be the direct result of the drive to stimulate the assessment work which still considerably suffers from lack of trained and efficient staff.

Tata Iron Employees Must Learn Hindi

JAMSHEDPUR, July 8: Employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Company drawing a basic salary of Rs. 400 and above per month have been asked to learn Hindi by July 1, 1952.

Socialists Criticise Constitution

IT CONTAINS UNDEMOCRATIC & PRO-CAPITALIST PRINCIPLES

J. P. Warns People Not To Be Misled By Reds

MADRAS, July 8, (PTI).

THE Socialist Party executive in a resolution adopted today said that the constitution of India "falls considerably short of the democratic principles enunciated in its preamble", and pledged itself to work for the establishment of "healthy democratic traditions and conventions and for a radical change in the constitution on democratic lines."

The resolution of the executive will be placed before the open session of the Socialist Party conference tomorrow.

"The constitution," the resolution said, "no doubt recognises the principle of adult franchise, bases representation on common and equal citizenship and assures the system of responsible Government. But the legislative authority is vitiated by bi-cameralism which has invariably proved to be a clog in the working of democracy, an hindrance to the implementation of people's wishes.

"It is also adversely affected by the ordinance-making powers of the executive. The constitution, though federal in form is unitary in spirit. It is highly centralised in character and leaves only limited autonomy to the constituent units. Parliament can grant to the union Government concurrent administrative powers and can extend its concurrent jurisdiction over subjects which are assigned by the constitution to the exclusive charge of the states."

The question of finance, the executive felt, had been dealt with in "almost perfunctory manner, and the resources left at the disposal of the states are of a meagre character."

EMERGENCY POWERS

The resolution said: Emergency powers are as wide in character that the federal executive may, at its sweet will, suppress liberties of the people and the autonomy of the states and with the consent of parliament establish its dictatorship over the states.

"Princes are guaranteed their titles and privy purses and Rajpramukhs are allowed to act as the constitutional heads of the states unions.

"Provisions with regard to fundamental rights have, to an extent, enabled the judiciary to protect people's liberties against laws and orders of a despotic character. These rights and liberties could however be made absolute. Limitations, conditions and provision to which they are subjected in the name of the interests of the general public, and the safeguarding of public order and morality have deprived these rights of much of their guarantees and persons can be deprived of their lives and personal liberties in accordance with the procedure laid by the executive through ordinances and political opponents can be detained under the preventive detention order."

Provisions with regard to economic rights and property, the executive stated, were "clumsily drafted and are definitely pro-capitalist in character."

"While no guarantee is given against the exploitation of property-less workers, the interests of property holders, specially capitalists, are safeguarded through a specific guarantee with regard to compensation for the acquisition of property for public purposes. Rights of legislative authorities of the states with regard to the acquisition of property for public purposes are restricted by the provisions that all laws on the matter shall require the consent of the president.

"Directive principles of state policies are kept purposely vague. They include no directive to the state with regard to liquidation of landlordism and capitalism or the protection of economic interests of peasants who constitute the bulk of the Indian nation. The state is no doubt required to regulate national economy with a view to promoting the welfare of workers and to preventing concentration of economic resources in the hands of a few persons. The implementation of these directives may guarantee regulated capitalism, but cannot create and effective social democracy."

UNDEMOCRATIC

"Thus", the executive said, "the constitution not only lacks brevity, clarity and precision, but also contains many undemocratic principles and cannot claim to provide a proper mechanism of full democracy. The people will have to be ever vigilant about their rights and liberties, to strive to institute a healthy democratic convention and to march ahead towards a democratic socialistic order, regardless of the directive principles of state policy.

"Provisions with regard to property rights will have to be repealed, so that economic reconstruction on socialist lines may not be hindered by the requirements of compensation and the veto of the president."

"Other undemocratic principles of the constitution will also have to be excluded to make it a fit instrument of full democracy", the resolution said.

J. P. Warns

MADRAS, July 8 (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party today warned the people not to be deceived by the Communist Party, which, he said, was trying to come forward before them under a "new democratic front not for the preservation or building up of democracy but to serve the aim to which it subscribed."

Mr. Narain told the delegates to the eighth annual conference of the Socialist Party here this evening that he believed the Communist Party was "again coming forward to put before the Indian people a kind of front, behind which the party would pull its strings".

"I do not know what that front will be, whether it will be a workers front or what other tactics they are going to adopt. The methods that it had been following so far has cost it dearly, with the result that the party today has got completely isolated from the people. Therefore, there is going to be a change of front".

Mr. Jayaprakash said the Communists would come forward and try to "penetrate the ranks of the middle class—not only the lower middle class, but the upper middle class also—under a democratic front".

Presenting his report as the General Secretary for adoption by the conference, Mr. Narain said that the Communist Party was going to build up a democratic front" not for the creation in this country of democracy, not for the preservation of democracy we have, much less for the creation of a democratic Socialist Society, but to serve the ends and interests of the party".

THE RUSSIAN FASHION

The Communist Party, Mr. Jayaprakash said, was not concerned with what was going to happen to the Indian people. They were concerned with only one thing, a single problem, and that was, in this division of the world that had taken place, on which side, were the people of India going to side.

"They will do everything possible to drag India into the Russian fashion. We do not wish to be dragged into that".

Mr. Jayaprakash called upon those members of the party who could not completely agree with the fundamentals of democratic Socialism to quit the party.

"In the present state of our organisation", he said, it is not possible to follow any violent policy. Any controversy on this should cease.

"Those among us who do not subscribe to the fundamentals of democratic socialism, have no place in this party. I want to categorically clearly and definitely endorse that statement", he added.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

Mr. Jayaprakash said it was true that they had not been able to place a full picture of the democratic socialism before them. The party, however, had placed an outline of democratic socialism since its Kanpur session. In the next year, he said, they would be able to put flesh and blood into that outline. The statements of policies and documents and other writings of the party had given them the fundamentals of socialism, if not a full picture of democratic socialism.

"If there are doubts raised on the fundamental policy of our party, you will be completely ruined and disintegrated," he warned the delegates.

PATWARDHAN'S RETIREMENT

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan referred to the reports of disintegration in the party arising out of Achyut Patwardan's retirement from active politics of the party. He read out a statement of Mr. Patwardhan, giving reasons for his retirement.

Mr. Narayan said: "Mr. Patwardhan in his statement has raised some of the biggest issues, which have the deepest significance for human civilization. All that I wish to say, with due humility to Comrade Patwardhan, is that the socialist party is certainly conscious of the limitations, which he has pointed out.

It is not possible for a political organisation to convert itself into a spiritual society or moral society. But as I have said before, the Socialist Party by subscribing to the creed of democratic socialism is trying to preserve those human values, which Comrade Patwardhan is trying to find another name to christian.

It is not our aim to establish in this country a party dictatorship. But to establish a socialist society, politically, economically and culturally. I hope that if we do that, Comrade Patwardhan will find it possible very soon to come back and join our ranks, which are so empty today by his absence."

TEACHERSS' TRIKE THREAT

Demand Better Working Conditions And Pay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four thousand Bombay Municipal Primary teachers will resort to direct action if the demands put forth by their conference in April last, are not accepted by the Municipal Corporation before August 30.

A resolution was passed to this effect at a meeting of the Primary Teachers held in connection with the "Demand Day" at Gilder Tank this evening. Prof. N.R. Pathak presided.

A number of speakers who addressed the meeting stated that for over two years they were lawfully struggling to achieve their legitimate demands but to no avail. The tenor of the speeches was that the time had now come when they would be forced to resort to direct action. Their demands include better conditions of service, Bombay Allowance, House Allowance and immediate application of the new Pay Scales.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was among those who addressed the meeting.

SONAVANE REFUTES SOCIALISTS' CLAIMS

BOMBAY, July 8 (PTI):

Mr. T. H. Sonavane, member of Parliament and joint general secretary of the Bombay branch of the Depressed Classes League, stated here today that the Socialist Party since its inception had done nothing to ameliorate "the miserable conditions" of Harijans.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

No. 10, Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held on FRIDAY, 13th October, 1950 at 5-30 P.M. at No. 10, Mount Road, Madras, the Registered Office of the Association for the transaction of the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1949.
2. To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the Association and fix his or their remuneration. The retiring Auditor is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect two Directors for the Association in the place of Sri P Natesan and Sri J. H. Tarapore who retire this year. Applications from persons possessing the following qualifications who are prepared to accept office as elected Directors are hereby invited to be sent by registered post so as to reach this office not less than 2 months before the date of the meeting.

(a) Only and all persons holding otherwise than as assignees policies of life insurance issued by the Association which insure a total sum of not less than Rs. 5,000/- including any bonuses that may be attached to them, such policies having been in force for not less than 3 years at the date of the election shall be eligible for election. The application shall give the applicant's name and address and numbers and the amounts of the sums insured by the policies by virtue of which he claims to be eligible for election. The application must be made in English or any principle language of the state of Madras. A person shall be ineligible for election as a Director if he is a Director other than an elected Director under Sec. 48 of the Insurance Act 1938, Officer, Employee or legal or technical adviser of the Association or of any other Insurer or is an Insurance agent who solicits or procures Life Insurance business or is a person acting on behalf of an Insurer who for the purpose of Life Insurance business employs Insurance agents The assignment of a policy to the person who took out the policy will not disqualify that person from being eligible for election as a Director

(b) Only and all persons holding policies for Life Insurance issued by the Association and having been in force at the time of the election for not less than six months shall be eligible to vote at such election of Directors.

(c) Every policyholder who desires to attend the meeting must apply to the Head Office of the Association, Indian Mutual Buildings 10, Mount Road, Madras for a certificate of admission quoting the number of policy held by him and such application should reach the Head Office not less than 2 months before the date of the meeting. A certificate of admission will be issued to an applicant on if he holds a policy of Life Insurance issued by the Association not less than six months before the date of election. The certificate of admission will, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholder or if applied for in person be delivered only on production of the relevant policy A certificate of admission is not transferable. Only those policyholders who produce the certificate of admission granted to them will be admitted to the meeting.

(d) Votes for election of Directors may be given at the meeting either personally or by proxy. The Instrument appointing a proxy must be in favour of a policyholder and shall be in writing in form IV A of the schedule to Insurance rules 1939 and must be presented at the Head Office of the Association not less than one month before the date of the meeting. No policyholder can appoint more than one proxy irrespective of the number of policies he holds.

(e) To section payment of Bonus to the Office Staff

By Order
C. M. SRINIVASAN, B. A., B. L.
General Secretary

U. S. DISPERSES ATOM BOMB ESTABLISHMENTS

New And Deadlier Weapons To Be Tested

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States has dispersed its secret Atomic bomb establishments throughout the country to make them less vulnerable to attack in wartime, according to a report issued here.

Dispersal programme was completed before the Korean War began.

This was revealed when a Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee made public part of closed door testimony given on March 31 by members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator Joseph Omahoney (Democratic Wyeming) Chairman of the Sub-Committee, said the Commission had also reported that atomic weapons production was in better shape than ever before.

WORK ON H-BOMB

The atomic programme, expanded and speeded up over the past year, apparently would also include work on the Hydrogen Bomb, said to be many times more destructive than the wartime Atomic Bomb.

President Truman last January ordered United States scientists to try to make the H-Bomb.

The Commission in earlier reports said "new and more effective" atomic weapons had been developed at the Weapons Research Centre at Los Alamos and its branch laboratory at Sandia, both in New Mexico

It also disclosed that establishments at Hanford, Washington, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee, had turned out more atomic explosive materials last year than in any previous year.

The United States Army Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins, has reported that the army is developing atomic artillery shells and flying Atomic Bombs.

For the expansion of the atomic weapons project, the House of Representatives has already approved a fund of 947,970,000 dollars.

The Senate, in view of Korean War developments, was expected also to give its approval soon.

FACTORY-LINE

A semi-annual report by the A.E.C. showed that the United States was now turning out atomic weapons at a much faster rate than ever before.

The number of Atomic Bombs in the nation's stockpile has never been officially disclosed.

This increased production was achieved, according to the Commission, by putting the weapons manufacturing programme on a factory—line production last year, and "farming out" work to assembly plants.

The bombs had been produced befor at the Los Alamos Centre but officials said the production project interfered with the centre's primary job of conducting research and development.

Now more than 1,000 firms were involved in providing supplies and services in the production chain, the Los Alamos Centre reported.

TEST OF NEW TYPES

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence Department are preparing to test new type atomic weapons at Eniwetok Island in the Pacific, where the secret tests were held in 1948

A special task force has been formed for the new project, which also will be carried out secretly.

Defence officials would not indicate what new weapons would be tested or when the tests would be held

Speculation was that a "baby" Atom Bomb would figure in the programme. It had been reported the United States had developed an Atomic Bomb small enough to be carried in a medium bomber.

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MATRIMONIAL

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CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Post-war edition of Arthur Mee's "Children's Encyclopaedia" ("Book of Knowledge") Now available. Please ask for particulars. The Standard Literature Co. Ltd., 13-1, Old Court House Street. Calcutta-1 8101

SITUATION VACANT

Applications are invited by an old and well-established Technical Institute in Calcutta for the following posts:— (a) Technical Assistant (Radio): Should preferably possess a degree in science and have considerable experience in operating and maintaining all types of Commercial Transmitters, Receivers, D. P. and Radar equipment. Preference will be given to ex-Air-Force personnel. (b) Traffic Instructor: Should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and have a minimum of five years practical experience. (c) Well-experienced Radio Service Engineer having a thorough practical knowledge in Commercial and Broadcast Receivers. Persons possessing academic qualifications and capable of lecturing will be given preference. Apply stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Good prospects for the right men Box No. 8213 C/o "Bombay Chronicle"— Bombay

Wanted an experienced radiologist well versed in Electro. Therapy to take charge of the X-ray and physical Therapy Department of a private Hospital. Apply stating qualification, age and experience with testimonials to Box No. 1946 care Bombay Chronicle, Bombay

(1946)

S-W. Africa's Status

WORLD COURT TO GIVE DECISION

THE HAGUE, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The International Court of Justice will announce its decision on the international status of South West Africa at a public session on July 11, it was announced here yesterday.

The International Court was requested by the United Nations General Assembly to give an advisory opinion on the international status of the territory and the international obligations of the union Government.

South Africa held South-West Africa under a League of Nations mandate and claimed her right to incorporate the colony in the Union.

OFFERED LIFE TO END PLAGUE

Sainthood For Ecuador Girl

VATICAN CITY, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): Pope Pius Twelfth will on Sunday proclaim the first native-born saint of the new world—Mariane De Gesu Paredes Flores, the "Lily of Ecuador". It will be the seventh and last canonisation of Holy Year

The "Lily" was born in Quito, Ecuador, of Spanish parents, on October 31, 1618. Her parents died when she was still a child and she was cared for by an older, married sister

Mariane renounced all her inheritances from her parents and led a saintly life. When only eight years old she made the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and devoted her life to the service of others.

When she was 26 a plague struck Ecuador killing thousands.

The "Lily" offered her life if God would stop the plague. The plague stopped, and Mariane died.

• The processes leading to her canonisation have lasted two centuries.

Her cause was first introduced in 1757 and she was beatified on October 7 1850. She was declared a national heroine by the Ecuador Parliament in 1947.

Mail Train Catches Fire

DAR-ES-SALAAM, July 8. (PTI-Reuter): An Indian died from burns and two Africans were injured when a mail train caught fire in Western Tanganyika yesterday. The dead man is Pedro M. Dias, aged 50, a steward on the train.

E. BENGAL ENQUIRY INTO ABDUCTION CASES

Reports Of 12 Cases Received

CALCUTTA, July 8 (UPI): Reports of enquiry in respect of only 12 cases of abduction in East Bengal during the last February disturbances there, have been furnished by the Government of East Bengal to the West Bengal Government so far, learns the UPI.

It is learnt that the West Bengal Government requested the East Bengal Authorities to investigate 91 abduction cases and 188 missing cases.

Out of the 12 abducted women, according to the enquiry reports of the East Bengal Authorities, two women embraced Islam of their own accord during the disturbances there and another woman embraced Islam in 1943. One case of abduction was admitted by the East Pakistan Government. In this case, one Bivarani Das of Barisal was abducted by a Mohamedan on March 18, 1950. She is at present staying in police custody and enquiry is being made about her husband who is reported to be missing. Eight other cases of abduction proved false

IN WEST BENGAL

The East Bengal Government, on the other hand, had requested the West Bengal Authorities to enquire into 86 cases of abduction in West Bengal during the disturbances here. The West Bengal Government have enquired into 81 cases, of which one proved to be a case of abduction, 56 others who were missing were recovered. Later, six cases of abduction enquired into the district of Nadia proved false and information of 9 other women could not be had as there was no such women by those names.

It may be recalled that Mr. N M. Khan, Relief Commissioner of East Bengal, announced recently that they had requested the West Bengal Government to enquire into 104 abduction cases, but the actual figure supplied by them was 86 only.

The West Bengal Authorities propose to inform the East Bengal Authorities about their findings very soon, the delay being termed "un-

KNDO Strongholds Captured

RANGOON, July 8. (PTI): The combined Government forces have captured a number of villages in Honzada District, which were formerly KNDO strongholds, according to reports received here from the districts.

By capturing the Beikkyin town in Shwebo District, the combined forces

ENQUIRY DEMANDED: Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, former Revenue Minister of Saurashtra, who recently presided over a Students Conference at Bhavanagar has demanded "an independent and aimpartial enquiry" into last week's police firing in Rajkot.

Common Defence And Foreign Policy For S-E. Asian Nations

ASOKA MEHTA'S CALL FOR 'FEDERATIVE APPROACH'

MADRAS, JULY 8 (PTI).

MR. ASOKA MEHTA, PRESIDING OVER THE EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY HERE TODAY ADVOCATED A "FEDERATIVE APPROACH" BY SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES TO ALL COMMON PROBLEMS.

"The countries of South-East Asia must be encouraged to have a common foreign and defence policy, and co-ordinated economy and its development", Mr. Asoka Mehta said.

"Such a comity of nations would prevent a vacuum from arising anywhere in South-East Asia that would be filled in either by Russian infiltration or American intervention".

"Democratic socialists must also encourage and support the movement for world government", the Socialist leader added. "Villages, tehsils, wards and towns should be prepared to declare themselves, through democratic expression of people's will, as parts of the domain of the world government. World government can succeed and not precede world consciousness".

Mr. Mehta made particular reference to the present-day world conditions which were 'drifting towards a new global conflict."

"Democratic socialism demands", he said, "a policy that will be wider than that of passive neutrality. We cannot be inert spectators of nations losing freedom and peoples forfeiting liberties. An active policy demands ever widening circle of influence Our federative approach must grow.

While these progressive moves were necessary, it had to be realised that the great powers "are not going to oblige us by leaving us alone". Mr. Asoka Mehta said, alluding to the "abiding effectiveness of neutrality."

The Socialist leader stressed that there was no substitute to the United Nations in the prevailing conditions of the world as an effective means of ensuring security.

"The two Big Powers are unlikely to oblige us by leaving us alone", Mr. Asoka Mehta said "Their interference in the affairs of the small nations wil. tend to grow. The sole effective safeguard lies in collective security. Until the third force gathers strength to assert the people's will for peace, the United Nations organisation is the sole institutional expression of collective security." In the disturbed world of today, where the post-war phase has yielded place to the pre-war period, we cannot equate socialism with isolationism. That would mean serving the tyrant indirectly. From collective security alone can we fan our towards social security."

Saying that "only a rapid movement towards socialism can make this country a bastion of peace, as our effectiveness in foreign policy will depend upon our influence over the international policies". Mr. Asoka Mehta warned against "reliance on big business"

ECONOMIC POLICY

He said: "With the war clouds gathering, the present economic policies of the Government become doubly dangerous. The reliance on big business in the context of war must lead India to chaos. Profiteering and corruption, and people's apathy and irritation will grow as polar opposites. We can face the world in arms, we can meet the challenge of invasion and infiltration, of external enemies and enemies within the gate, only if the people are united and they are filled with hope.

"So long as the economic policy of the Government continues to be shaped by the presses and pulls of just a score of men who hold 800 directorships and control, directly and indirectly, the main industrial and financial concerns in India, there can neither be unity nor hope.

"The war crisis, if faced in the cavalier manner characteristic of the present government, must lead to skyrocketing of prices, pauperisation of the middle and lower classes, economic disintegration and political polarisation"

Mr Asoka Mehta urged a drastic revision in the economic policy, "a determined movement towards equality, austerity and socialism" which, he said, 'can save the land from catastrophic centrifugal tendencies that have been the bane of our people for centuries."

CRITICISM

Mere denunciation of the party in power would not result in the economic policies nor in the achievement of shift towards socialism, Mr. Asoka Mehta observed.

"Its (the party in power) unenviable record undoubtedly provides a broad target for shafts of criticism. On the negative planes, however, criticism will be met by counter-criticism and people's interest will flag. Democratic life cannot be built up on a trafficking in dirty linen," he said.

The forthcoming general elections, Mr. Asoka Mehta stated, could prove to be a mighty force of social churning. "If the people are prepared to insist on fair elections and early elections, an easy way out can be found from the 'cul-de-sac' that frustrates them today," he added.

The Socialist leader cautioned: "Some in our ranks who yearn to live in the white-heat of struggle all the time."

To those who favoured "the climate of revolution, and seek to intensify discontent," Mr. Asoka Mehta's advice was:

"There is enough discontent in the country. There is no point in stirring that brew stronger. What is needed is to bring courage and cohesion to the people to resist injustice. The conservation of strength does not come through struggles alone."

In the programme of national revival to be considered by the Conference, "the combative and constructive elements are meaningfully blended together," Mr. Asoka Mehta said.

Socialism, in the peculiar conditions of India, had to be a vast cultural force that would restore the country the social mobility and social equality it had not experienced for centuries, Mr. Asoka Mehta said. The distinctiveness of different regions and religions need not be destroyed; they must however become parts of an integrated whole as the varied petals of a flower

BASIS FOR NATIONAL REVIVAL

Appeal To Middle Classes

Mr. Asoka Mehta asserted that, in the conditions of today, "socialism is the sole basis of national survival."

"If India is to shake off the mood of frustration, the economy must expand quickly and rapidly. Because our economy is backward, it exercises special compulsions that we can ignore only at our peril. Economic development, to be rapid, must be based upon postponement of present wants for future plenty. The psychology of the people must cease to be consumption-oriented and become production-oriented. The vast capital needed for the economic reconstruction of India must come from the co-ordinated labour and self-denial of our people. Such a national effort, a vast festival of labour, is possible only in the atmosphere of equality and austerity.'

Mr. Asoka Mehta appealed to the middle classes—whose "developing hostility towards the working people is not only short-sighted but self-destructive,"—not to despair of the situation. The future belonged to the trained and the technocrats, he said. "If the talented men of the middle-classes back the socialist efforts at planned and rapid economic expansion, broadening avenues of useful employment would open out before them," he said

Mr. Asoka Mehta devoted a considerable part of his address to a discussion of the fundamentals of socialism as, according to him, "without clarity on fundamentals, faith falters and the sense of direction is lost.

MEHERALLY

Earlier, Mr. Asoka Mehta paid a tribute to the courage, patriotic spirit and wisdom of Yusuf Meherally, whose integrity and spontaneous good-will for all had made him "the Conscience of the Socialist Party." He also paid homage to "the ever green memory of our friend, guide and philosopher Sane Guruji," who died a month ago. In the deaths of Prof. Harold Laski and Mon. Blum, international socialism had lost two stars, Mr. Mehta said.

"Illness and death are depriving us of the wise guidance of our seasoned leaders. Their places must be taken by younger men; in the organisation, younger men must move to the helm," Mr. Asoka Mehta said.

He added: "Nowhere, outside the folds of the Socialist Party, is there such opportunity for the young to forge to the fore. From the ashes of today must lead forward the flame of tomorrow."

Mr. Mehta said that years ago Madras gave India the first promise of full independence. "Today, Madras will give the pledge of socialism." he said.

SOCIALIST DELEGATES FLOODED OUT

Heavy Rains In Madras

MADRAS, July 8, (PTI).

DELEGATES to the eighth annual conference of the Socialist Party, now being held in Madras, were dislodged from their camps at Meherally Nagar, following a steady down-pour of rain late last night.

The camps, made of plainted coconut palm leaves, suffered heavy damage and small rivulets formed themselves inside Meherally Nagar. Hundreds of workmen had to be called out at midnight to divert flood water into the adjoining ditch

Sand was spread out inside the shacks to prevent slush.

Telephone wires were benumbed for nearly four hours last night, rendering communication impossible. One of the relief cars rushing from the camps to the Party's headquarters three miles away, skidded on the way due to blinding rain, and the inmates escaped a minor accident

MORE EXPECTED

About half an inch of rain fell in an hour last night.

The city was still being threatened with rains and the sun was peeping through dark scattered clouds this morning.

Delegates swarmed the offices of the Socialist Party headquarters this morning in their anxiety to secure alternate accommodation.

Notwithstanding this initial setback which damped the entire Meherally Nagar a large numbr of delegates were attending the flag hoisting ceremony at the pandal this morning

Unfurling the Party flag—white plough and wheel on red background — at the Meherally Nagar Mr. Asoka Mehta said that the Tricolour, the "flag of our political freedom" was safe and secure only to the extent it was supported by the Socialist flag which "would ensure, along with political freedom, an expanding social freedom."

Mr. Asoka Mehta told the Party workers that the ensuing months would be a "testing time for the country."

"The battle for the territorial integrity and political independence of the country." Mr. Mehta said, "is going to be fought not only across the frontiers of the country but also inside the country—we hope in a peaceful, non-violent and democratic manner."

He appealed to the delegates to make the flag—the "youngest flag of our ancient people—a "vital and significant factor in the political life of the country"

FREEZING BANK BALANCES

Socialist Party Call

MADRAS, July 8 (PTI) The Socialist Party Executive at its meeting here yesterday endorsed the Party's programme for national revival and also approved the General Secretary's report.

The Executive has demanded fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labour on the basis of proper distribution.

The Executive recommended that banking balances over a certain amount should be freezed and withdrawals should be allowed only for production purposes and not for regular business.

The separation of Judiciary from the Executive within a period of three years was also demanded by the Executive.

The Socialist Executive also urged the abolition of legislation through ordinance making powers.

INDO-PAK WHEAT TALKS END

NEW DELHI, July 8 (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan informal talks over the offer of the Pakistan Government to sell 300,000 tons of wheat to India, which have been proceeding here for the last two days, ended today.

The negotiations will be resumed in Karachi at the time of the next trade talks between the two countries, it is learnt.

The offer was originally made by Pakistan at the time of the Indo-Pakistan interim trade agreement in April last but since then the two-month-old negotiations have yielded no result, India demanding a lower price than what Pakistan was prepared to accept.

It is understood that the wheat price in Pakistan is round about Rs. 6/8/- a maund. India is said to be suggesting that the selling price should relate to the ruling price in Pakistan and that she would be unwilling to pay a price which is unduly out of proportion to Pakistan's internal price.

PAKISTAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

KARACHI, July 8 (UPI):

A conference of the representatives of the central, provincial and state Governments and the textile industry is proposed to be held here by the Pakistan Government on July 24 and 25 to discuss matters relating to the development of the textile industry in Pakistan, it is officially learnt here today.

The conference will be inaugurated by Pakistan's Minister for Industries Gn. Nazir Ahmed Khan.

The textile conference is expected to discuss inter alia the targets of development, the dispersal of the mill industry and the import and tariff policy in relation to the textile industry.

London Money Market

LONDON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): A call of 3-1/2 millions Sterling connection against the issue of British electricity stock flooded London's Money Market with funds, and conditions during past week were comfortable.

The weekly revenue transfers to the exchequer presented no difficulty and the market demands for treasury accommodation were easily met.

With the possession of ample funds, clearing banks were keen buyers of short-dated. A moderately large turnover was reported.

The Bank of England returns showed an increase of nearly nine millions Sterling in active note circulation or some two million more than the increase recorded in the corresponding week last year.

Applications for 240 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 306,380,000 Sterling of which 240 million Sterling was allotted at the average rate ten Shillings 3.19 pence per cent. Next week 240 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts thirty million Sterling maximum at 182 days.

MEHERALLY'S DEATH MOURNED

Socialist Executive Resolution

MADRAS, July 8 (PTI). The National Executive of the Socialist Party which met today adopted a resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Yusuf Meherally who was to have presided over the annual conference here tomorrow

The resolution stated: In Mr. Yusuf Meherally the Socialist Party has lost not only one of its founder-members but its most urbane and cultivated spokesman."

American Markets

EVENING UP BEFORE ACREAGE REPORT IN COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Closes With Heavy Tone On Realising

NEW YORK, July 7.

COTTON: Prices advanced early on continued good trade demand for nearby October and December reflecting further large business in print-cloths for first quarter delivery at firm prices. Shortcovering aided near-July.

Demand subsequently slackened and the market eased slightly on scattered hedges and liquidation with traders inclined to evenup commitments prior to the publication of the acreage report on Monday. In the afternoon after easing on New Orleans selling the market rallied on renewal of trade-buying and short covering.

The demand was undoubted induced by prospects of large military buying of cotton goods as a result of the Korean situation and readily absorbed fairly liberal liquidation of nearby July and hedges. Profit-taking finally checked the upturn with the closing steady. Sales were put at 130,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK:	
July	33.30
October	33.35
December	33.34
March	33.33
Middling Spot	35.20
NEW ORLEANS:	
July	35.48
October	33.28
December	33.25
March	33.24
Middling Spot	34.10

New York Cotton Oct. Highest 33.41 at 2-34 p.m. Lowest 33.29 at 12-53 p.m.

WALL STREET MARKET

Occasional Realising After Early Improvement

STOCKS: Weekend considerations halted recovery. Initial modest improvement attracted occasional realising leaving prices changed only fractionally eitherway. Rails were a shade higher aided somewhat by the end of the switchmen's strike on four mid-western and western railroads Sugars attracted attention on reports of a steep increase in worldwide demand since the outbreak of war in Korea. At noon the averages were Industrials 211.21 and rails 53.25.

A brief but effective selling wave after 13.00 hrs sent values over a broad front to losses ranging upto nearly two dollars. At 13.25 hrs Anaconda stood at 30, General Motors at 86-1/2, Standard Oil New Jersey at 73-3/4 and United States Steel at 32-3/4. Various brokers attributed new liquidation to nervousness over Washington advices that an "important" military decision is being considered and may be announced this afternon

Illustrating the market's sensitive state, a shortlived but effective wave of liquidation sentvalues upto two dollars lower over a broad front led by heavy industries and rails. As traders sat back to speculative just what the news might be, some sections managed to improve a trifle but the effort was rather feeble. Rubbers were helped by reports that tyre manufacturers were experiencing the haviest demand since the 1947/48 peaks. The session closed heavy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph,	151
Amerex Holding Co	29-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	29-1/2
Chase National Bank	37-3/8
Firestone tyre	59-3/4
General Electric	44-3/4
General Motors	86-1/8
Ingersol Rand	64-1/2
International Nickel	28
National City Bank	44
New York Central rail Road Co	11-7/8
Sinclair Oil Corpn	26-3/8
Socony Vacuum	20
Texas Corporation	65-1/4
Union Carbide	45-1/2
U.S. Smelting and Refining	35
U.S. Steel Common	32-3/4
Western Union	27-1/2

Total number of chares which changed hands during the day was 1,870,000

The highest and lowest of U.S. Steel Trading Prices were 33-3/4 and 32-5/8.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed but the general feeling was better. Calcutta quotations were higher with Indian Iron quoted at Rs. 30/5. In the local market Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1667/8 to Rs. 1670.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 8.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with restricted turnover and quotations moved within a narrow range.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 181 and after improving at Rs. 181/4 declined at Rs. 180/12 on moderate realising and again steadied at Rs. 180/15. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 180/15, gold opened at Rs. 115/4 and after declining at Rs. 115 steadied at Rs. 115/2. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 115/6 while sovereign were placed at Rs. 76.

Later on there was increased buying influenced by war news and silver advanced at Rs. 182/6. Final closing quotations were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	181	1	0
Forward	181	10	0
Ready Gold	115	8	0
Forward	115	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 8.

The local maket was fairly steady with moderate buying. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	45	0	0
Bold ready	43	14	0
Madras Coromandal	44	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	12	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	4	0
Oil August	23	8	0
LINSEED—			
Bold Ready	37	14	0
Small Satna	36	12	0
Bold August	38	4	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Bold	26	14	0
Ready	28	7	0
Madras quality	28	12	0
August	29	0	0
September	29	4	0

PROSPECTS FOR HEAVY MILITARY BUYING

Weekly Cotton Review

NEW YORK, July 7.

Despite intermittent flurries of profit-taking and hedge selling the market managed to work higher with forward deliveries within striking distance of the seasonal peak levels. Domestic Mills and Commission Houses were prominent buyers partly on the theory that Korean troubles would bring about heavy military buying of cotton goods. The higher mid June parity price and prospects for further increase in the July figure on which 1950 crop loan will be based together with additional large ECA cotton authorisations particularly to Germany were further factors behind the upturn. Meanwhile in the south, private advices indicated that mill demand for lowgrades continues good at firm prices with these qualities very scarce.

Singapore Pepper Rules Steady

SINGAPORE, July 7.

The pepper market was steady today with sellers advancing quotations for both black lampong and white muntok by ten dollars perpicul to 515 and 845 respectively.

London Copra And Oil Markets

LONDON, July 7.

The copra market was firm. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable July/August delivered weight £82 1/2 asked, while Philippines copra in bulk nominally unchanged at 220 dollars, and Ceylon fair merchantable £92 all per ton CIF.

Cocoanut oil was firm, Straits in drums 118 1/2 paid, in bulk 114 nominal, Ceylon in drums 120 sellers, and in bulk 116 sellers, all sterling per ton cost insurance freight July shipment.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, July 7.

Silver: The market was quiet and unchanged with open market sales approximating 50,000 at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Grinder Interest Limited In N. Y. Pepper

NEW YORK, July 7.

The pepper market was steady with spots offered at 137 cents. Demand was mostly confined to dealers with grinder interest limited. Following were the prices: Spot 1.37 asked. Old Contract: July 1.32 bid, August 1.36 bid, September 1.36 bid, October 1.36 bid, December 1.25 bid, Jan. 1.20 bid, Feb. 1.18 nom. Sales nil White Spot 2.40 asked. New Contract same as Old.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, July 7.

2 1/2 p.c. Br. Consols	£69
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£94 1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£106 5/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	£92 5/8
Chartered Bank of India	£9 3/16
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank London reg correct	£75
National Bank of India	32 3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,264

London Bullion

LONDON, July 7.

London silver spot and forward 53 1/2d
London gold bars fine per oz. £12/8

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Depressed On Favourable Weather News

GRAINS: After early weakness the market recovered on improved commercial demand and commission house and local covering induced by lack of follow through of the earlier selling movement and uncertainties in connection with Korea. Declines earlier reflected increased liquidation, particularly in July contracts and additional hedges in wheat. Favourable weather through the grain belt also depressed sentiment.

WHEAT QUOTATIONS

July	2.20-7/8
September	2.25-5/8
December	2.26-5/8
March	2.27-1/4

ALEXANDIA COTTON
ALEXANDRIA, July 7.
KARNAK

July	74.85+.40
November	72.40
January	71.60+.05

ASHMOUNI

August	94.00+1200
October	59.40— 25
December	58.80— 35

ART SILK YARN
BOMBAY, July 8.

120 Ready Japan	8	14	0
150 Ready Japan	8	12	0
120 Ready Italy	8	10	0
150 Ready Italy	7	15	0
150 D Box July	1450		
150 D Box Aug.	1400		
Staple Ready	7	9	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Acreage Expectations

The "Daily News Record" estimates the cotton acreage at 21,838,000 acres, against last year's 27,719,000. It says it is impossible to obtain the condition figure, but correspondents guess production around 12,500,000 bales. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the cotton acreage at 21,776,000 acres.

Indo-Swedish Trade Pact Extended

NEW DELHI, July 8 (PTI): India and Sweden have exchanged letters extending the previous understanding on trade between the two countries to the period from July to December 1950, the Commerce Ministry announced yesterday.

Tightening Exchange Control

KARACHI, July 8 (PTI): Special police will be empowered to take actions against those contravening the currency exchange regulations, under an Ordinance to be promulgated shortly, with a view to tightening exchange control, it was learned today.

Cases of illegal transactions in Indian rupees, sterling and dollars were till now being investigated by the C.I.D.

German Exporters To Get Dollar Bonus

BONN, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): West German exporters to dollar areas are to receive 20 per cent of their net proceeds as a dollar bonus, the Allied High Commission announced yesterday.

The bonus, proposed by the West German Economics Ministry, is to stimulate dollar earning exports.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (PTI-Reuter): The United States foreign trade gap narrowed during May with an increase in imports of seventy-six million dollars due to stockpiling of metals in case of an emergency and an increase in exports of fifteen million nine hundred thousand dollars, the Commerce Department announced yesterday.

THEFT OF CLOTHES FROM LAUNDRY

Employee Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Jagroo Bachu an employee of the New Parsee Laundry was arrested by the Maharbouri police yesterday for allegad theft of clothes valued at Rs. 538. The police have also arrested Manu Yusuf, said to be an accomplices

Producing the accused before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, the police stated that Bachu took the clothes from the complainant on the pretext that the proprietor of the laundry had asked for the same to get them ironed. Subsequently he absconded.

On a statement made by him the second accused was arrested, from whom the clothes were recovered by the police.

He was released on bail by the Magistrate.

DEFENDENT DIES IN COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday: Subhraj Rawaldas, a city jeweller who was a defendent in an ejectment suit before a judge in the Small Cause Court, Bombay fell down and died in the Court while the case against him was proceeding yesterday.

The dead body of Rawaldas was removed to the City morgue by the police who in their report to the Bombay Coroner stated that the jeweller was suffering from high blood pressure and died of heart failure

The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body

Pension For Unemployed Due To Prohibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A recommendation that Government should collect statistics with regard to those men over the age of 50 who had been rendered jobless the advent of Prohibition, and award them reasonable pension for the remaining days of their lives, was made by the Bombay City Prohibition Committee which met in the Secretariat today

Mr. M M Naik-Nimbalkar, Labour Minister Government of Bombay, presided.

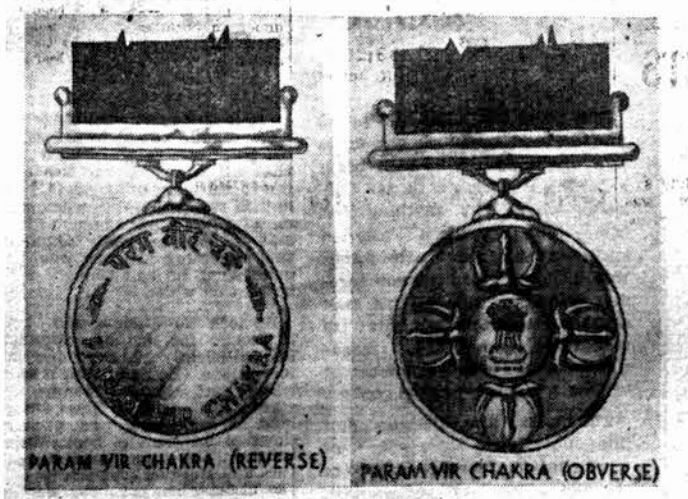
The Committee recommended that Government must give financial and other assistance to persons in the liquor trade, to had become unemployed due to Prohibition They also suggested the grant of assistance to the children of such men for educational purposes

The Committee also expressed the desire that before the Excise Department sanctions fresh licenses for the import and sale of foreign liquor the list of applicants, must be submitted to it.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD

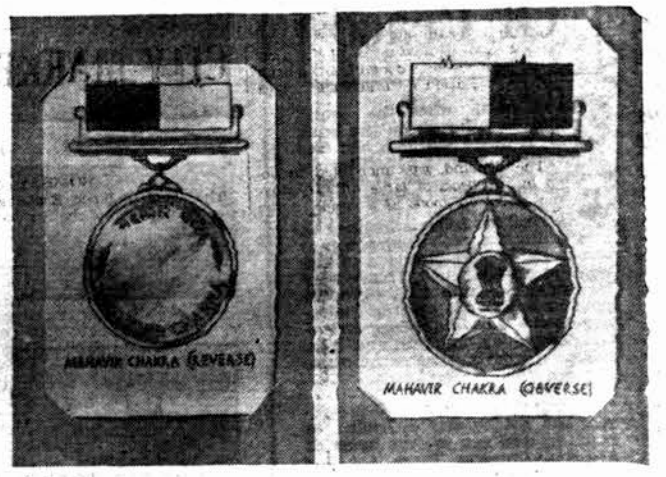
Three new awards for gallantry in the presence of enemy were instituted by the President on January 26, 1950, the day India was constituted as an independent Sovereign Republic. These awards are the Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra.

INDIA'S 'V. C.'

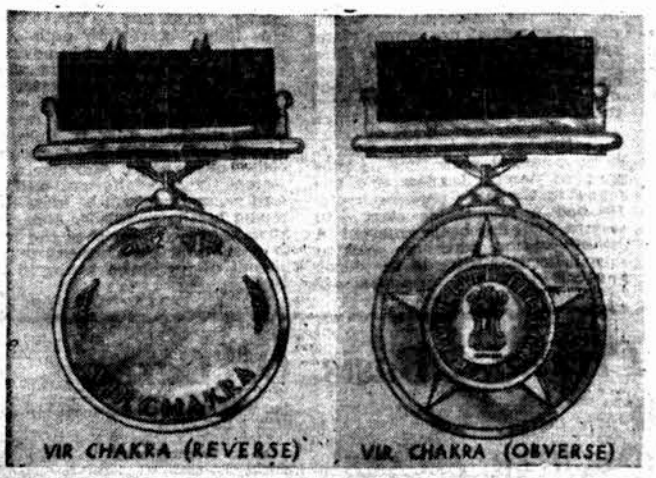


Above is Param Vir Chakra. This is awarded for most outstanding bravery or some act of daring or valour or self-sacrifice shown in presence of the enemy. It is the highest military award.

THE SECOND AWARD



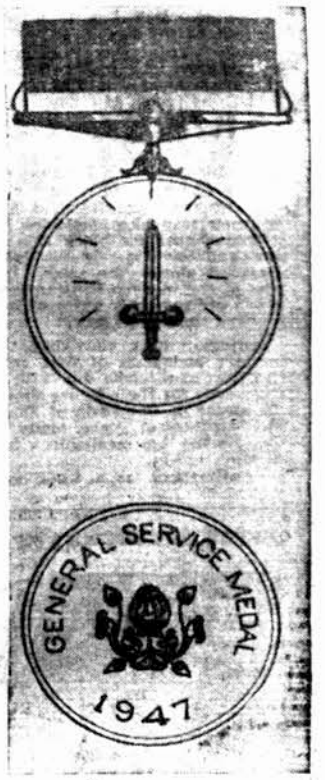
The Mahavir Chakra is awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy. This comes next to the Param Vir Chakra.



This is the Vir Chakra. This is awarded for acts of gallantry and is the third highest award.

The General Service Medal

General Service Medal 1947. This is the first Campaign Medal instituted by the President and is awarded to the appropriate clasp signifying the operation. The award of a clasp for Kashmir operation to be worn with the Medal has also been announced. The top picture shows the obverse, and the bottom one, the reverse of the Medal.



Van Mahotsava Must Become Annual Feature

THE Van Mahotsava or the festival of tree planting initiated this year by the Government of India and now being celebrated throughout the country will greatly benefit the country in achieving self-sufficiency, if it is made, as is envisaged at present, an annual feature for the country to celebrate.

It has been scheduled to plant this year about two crores of seedlings or saplings of trees all over the country. These trees in the next few years will revive the green glory of this country and restore the balance between forests and agriculture.

Our country is deficient in food and has to import from abroad to make good this deficit. The drain on her resources is heavy. In a single year for example (1948-49) India had to import about three million tons of foodgrains costing the country's exchequer over 130 crores of rupees. This we can no longer afford. Our Government, therefore, has decided to stop imports of foodgrains after 1951. Large-scale efforts are being made to increase our food output to achieve self-sufficiency and the plantation of trees is one of such methods. For we know we cannot have rains without trees and food without rains. Ours is an agricultural country with more than three-fourth of our country's population depending mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. The tree plantation will not only help them in securing adequate and timely rains but also prevent soil erosion—another factor that ruins them by washing away valuable top soil.

Timber Scarcity

Another reason which makes it imperative for our country to be forest-minded is our deficiency in raw wood and timber. India imoted raw wood and timber worth about 310 lakhs in 1947-48 and Rs. 509 lakhs in 1948-49. Timber plays a vital role as a raw material for industries and transport. With the advent of freedom both these have received a new fillip resulting in increased demand for timber and this will increase.

Wood is also required for the manufacture of essential articles like newsprint, paper and pasteboards for which at present we have to rely on foreign supplies.

There is, therefore, an urgent need for extensive forests in the country.

Teaching Mother

A reader of the 'Daily Mirror' complained that children in school are getting too much sex education—her eleven-year-old son offered to lend her a book on the subject.

"Do you think I need it," she queried.

"Well", said the boy, "look at all that stuff you were telling me about the stork."

—SOUTH PACIFIC MAIL.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Paths Of Peace

THESE days, when the world once more hovers on the brink of war, it would not be a bad idea to devote a subject collection to stamps extolling peace and showing up the brutality of war.

The world at large is inclined to view collectors as myopic beings self-centered and oblivious to the realities around them. This is very far from the truth; the greatest politicians and the greatest statesmen in the world have been ardently devoted to philately and have relaxed from the cares of office through their collections.

A subject collection of peace issues will not be very difficult to build up, and can provide hours of absorbing interest. There is a fine set issued by France in 1917 showing the horrors of war, but the price of it is a little stiff. A stamp issued in 1918 shows a sinking hospital ship and bombed hospital, driving home the lesson that in modern warfare even the wounded are not spared. Bosnia has a low-priced set issued in 1916 for the benefit of invalids.

Belgium, the battle ground of the first world war, has several Red Cross issues, but few of them deal directly with war., though a stamp of 1923 shows a soldier on crutches. Bulgaria has a set of 1946 which shows a hospital train wounded troops and refugee children. Germany and Italy, as befitted their war like ideologies have seldom shown the black side of war, and have merely extolled its supposed glories the same being true of the modern Russian issues, which are merely a series of labels praising the god of battle.

Portugal, after glorifying her military conquests of past centuries, has now come out with a fine series for the colonies showing the statue of Our Lady of Fatima, the Patroness of Peace. Many of the stamps are available fairly cheaply.

Switzerland as a traditionally neutral nation, and as the home of most international bodies working for peace, issued a very fine series of stamps in 1945, most of which bore the motto "Pax Hominibus, Bonae Voluntatis!' "Peace on Earth to Men of Goodwill". These have been issued in a series of brilliant designs, and are a fitting addition to any collection.

I have dealt only with Europe, but peace stamps can be garnered from all over the world. It would not be a bad idea if the U.P.U. sanctioned a special set devoted entirely to the promotion of peace. Every time men post a letter they will be reminded of the message on the stamps they use and this will undoubtedly be a powerful medium for the dissemination of peace propaganda.

PAX HOMINIBUS

The stamps illustrated, are part of the Peace issue of Switzerland. Values in the set range from 5c. to 10 Fr. The lower denominations are printed in beautiful photogravure, while the three top ones are recess.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO STAMPS

It is queer how many and varied are the ways by which one drifts into philately. Most men begin collecting at a fairly early age. Collecting what? Why, anything that comes in handy, from assorted sticks and stones to all the things that men conveniently lump together under the title of this, that and the other. One has only to read through any hobby magazine to realise what a number of articles are deemed fit to collect.

The instinct that drives an adult into hoarding a superfluity of wealth has its "fons et origo" in the almost maniacal passion with which the smutted schoolboy fills his pockets with all the flotsam and jetsam that a benign Province sends his way.

The acquisitive propensities of Junior are positively astounding. I remember there was a character in school who literally overflowed with worms. Worms of all shapes and sizes were to be found popping out at odd moments from his pockets to the astonishment of any stranger in the vicinity. Several of his pets were the proud recipients of names — these, he would delight in telling us, were the aristocrats of wormdom. The rest of us, whose tastes ran along more conventional lines, never thought very kindly of these creatures—never, that is, until one day Horace proudly announced that he was switching over to frogs.

Be this as it may, most youngsters come, at some time or another, to stamps. I know that the fellow in the last paragraph did. He had a remarkable start in stamps. Mail day being an event in the hill station, where we went to school, he used to go to the depot and collect all the wrappers off bundles of newspapers. Since these were usually complete sheets of the three pies value, he soon found that his accumulation was growing to alarming proportions. It was not till two years later, when someone gave him a few common foreign stamps, that he really found out that collecting stamps was not quite what he had thought it to be all this while.

He took the stamps, and being a stickler for method, promptly, and efficiently removed the perforations. (He had heard it somewhere that imperf. stamps were rarer than perf.!) Then he got hold of some gum and plastered them in an exercise book. Unfortunately, the gum was made of rice, and the rats had a feast on it one night when the book was left out. After this he swore he would use nothing but rubber solution or Seccotine!

The present generation, spoonfed from the time it takes to stamps, might be inclined to take these remarks with a pinch of salt. I can only assure it that every word of this is true. When I started collecting, we never had a multitude of dealers to cater to our needs, and usually had to spend a pretty penny to make any headway whatever. Most of us started with a packet of 100 different that cost us far more than they do now. The pity is that the majority of us had no need to make this idiotic start into philately. I for one knew of a fairly advanced collector who growled at me whenever I came his way and never told me any different. Moral: whenever you see a youngster really in need of a little help, give it. Help and advice are about the cheapest commodities going. Also give a few stamps. Most adults can well afford to, and you will be more than repaid by the knowledge that they have shown yet another the path to peace and contentment in the pursuit of the finest hobby in the world.

Place stamp in slide—insert slide—press the switch and the watermark shows up, illuminated. BATTERY-OPERATED. Moulded plastic construction, pocket size

* * *

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Christmas Present- Basis Of Career

HOW TRUMAN'S DAUGHTER BECAME SUCCESSFUL SINGER

By P. G. KRISHNAYYA (Via Air-Mail)

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

MARGARET TRUMAN the only child of the President of the United States has become a very successful concert singer. The RCA-Victor Corporation is soon releasing an album of her records. The President's daughter reminiscensed as follows:—

"When I want something, I only want the moon!"

"I was eight years old when one of my cousins back in Independence got an electric freight train for Christmas, with big box-cars. After I saw my cousin's, I told mother and dad that was what I wanted, too.

That Present Did It

"Just before Christmas, I caught a bad cold and had to stay in bed a few days, but on Christmas morning I was allowed downstairs for the first time. Running into the living room, the first thing I saw was a big piano. I paid no attention to it. Instead, I started burrowing like a gopher into the pile of presents under the tree—I was hunting for my train, but it wasn't there! Sure, they gave me the piano instead—what a terrible disappointment, a real piano instead of a toy train!

"Of course, now I'm delighted. Look at all the train trips I've taken because of that piano....and plane trips, too!"

"At first my friends in Washington and Kansas City used to wince when they saw me coming—they were worried sick I would fall flat on my face. And in December, 1947, when dad heard me sing in public for the first time at Constitution Hall, he was so nervous! Not me".

She doesn't even have to walk on stage to make her father sweat; "Just as a gag once, before a concert, I told dad my throat felt a little scratchy. He almost went up in smoke—'GET THE DOCTOR! RIGHT AWAY! GET THE DOCTOR!"

Margaret ducked her head in real shame at the memory of her father's frenzied despair; "It was a dirty trick to play on him—I told him right away, though, that I was all right. But still, dad worried a lot more about my voice than I do".

Of an evening at Blair House, President Truman stil likes to listen to his records; Dvorak's "New World Symphony" is one of his favourites. We asked Margaret if perhaps "The Missouri Waltz" was her favourite, since her father seems to have switched to the classics:

"I didn't hear you", said Margaret, laughing. "I won't repeat my much publicized opinion of that song; however, that opinion has not changed!

"In the evening, when I'm in Washington and we don't show a movie, we divide up the living room in Blair House—Dad will listen to his recordings quietly at one end in the room—I'm way down at the other end watching television, and sometimes we switch. Occasionally, mother will come over to find out what's on television, but if it isn't a Western, she'll pick up a book, sit on a couch in the middle of the room, and try to read.

"A quiet evening in the Blair House? There is no such thing!"

Help And Hindrance

Asked point-blank if being the President's daughter was responsible for her phenomenally successful concert career Margaret Truman replied:—

"Being the President's daughter is a help—also a hindrance, because people expect a lot more. I realize many people come to hear me out of curiosity—I always hope they stay because they like the singing".

ONE ACT PLAY

MARRIAGE PRESENT

BY MRS. SARASWATIBAI L. SUBHEDAR

Dramatis Personae

Babasaheb—One retired gentleman
Suma—Graduate daughter of Babasaheb
Shrikant—Nephew of Babasaheb, the son of the sister of Babasaheb
Sudhir—A medical graduate on war service—a friend of Shrikant
Mai—Sudhir's mother.
A Boy Servant

(Scene: A block in a building at Shivaji Park. To the left of the drawing-room there is the entrance-door, and to the right there is a window. From the window a beautiful view of the sea can be seen. In the front there is a door with blue curtain leading to the kitchen. On one of the walls there hangs a calendar and on the opposite wall there is a clock. There is a sofa, two lounge chairs, one easy chair, and two small tea-poys.

When the curtain rises, Babasaheb is seen reading the "Times of India.")

1st Scene

Babasaheb:—(Looking at the clock) "Eh. It is eight o'clock. (A little louder, he calls for his daughter) "Suma, Oh Suma".

Suma:—"What is it, Papa?"

Babasaheb:—"Eh, Has that Cook Ganbhat, who had gone on two days' leave returned or not?"

Suma:—"Papa! Ganbhat has not only not returned, but the domestic servant is not also coming on duty today."

Babasaheb:—"Why! What has happened to Rama? There is no festival today".

Suma:—"Rama said that his guests were going to Ratnagiri, and he was going to Bhau's Pier to give them a send-off."

Babasaheb:—(Shaking his head) "Very good. But child, you will have to do all the work today."

Suma:—"Papa, what does it matter? I shall attend to all the work. You need not worry."

Babasaheb:—"Eh, by your asking me not to worry, will my worry cease? Had your mother been alive, I would not have worried, but now I alone have to bear double responsibility of father and mother. Child, she was very anxious about your marriage".

Suma:—(In sorrowful tone) "Why do you revive the memory of my mother? How swiftly she died? Only a fortnight after my B.Sc. result was out, she was gone. She just got fever and passed away Papa, I am still with you."

Babasaheb:—"How sweetly you talk like your mother!"

Suma:—(Smiling) "Papa, you say that I am like my mother, and she used to say that I take after you. Now whom should I believe? After all, I realize in my mind that I am like both."

Babasaheb:—(Smiling): "Allright. Please bring some hot tea. I have caught a little cold."

Suma goes into the kitchen; looking at her, Babasaheb mutters to himself: "What is her fate?" After saying so, he starts reading "The Times".

After a while Suma returns with tea.

Suma:—(Handing over a cup of tea) "Take the cup, Papa."

Babasaheb: "Child. This is very good tea." (In a faltering tone). Suma, please sit by me for a while. I have to tell you something. Girl! Do not be alarmed, but since the doctor said that my heart had got gilated, I am feeling very anxious about you. According to our wishes you should marry Shrikant. You know his character. He is an orphan; but, after me, there will be no one else, but he with you in life. His love is centered in you, but you do not love him. You love Sudhir; and knowing this fact, and in order that you may be happy, how he made a search for Sudhir; But there is no trace of Sudhir yet. Six months have elapsed since the end of the war I would not have hurried you, but my health is deteriorating Yesterday I asked Shrikant, and he urged me to obtain your consent. And he showed me a letter of Sudhir, which he had received a year ago. In it Sudhir had written that he was going to marry some Anglo-Indian girl named Miss Rose. Child! Is this true? Has not Sudhir written to you anything about it? Tell me, child. Tell me."

(He pats her on her back, being overwhelmed with grief.)

Suma:—"Papa. Do not ask me anything please. I shall consider your proposal, and let you know."

2nd Scene

(The same place, when the curtain rises, Suma is reading the book "Ranangan." The door-bell rings, and she asks "Who has come at this time" and opens the door).

Suma:—"Who? Shrikant"?

Shrikant:—"Yes. I have come. What were you doing Suma?" (Takes up the book from the tea-poy) "Were you reading "Ranangan"? I do not understand anything about literature".

Suma:—What do you understand then? Only to squeeze money from your clients? and before magistrates and judges to play upon legal words and phrases, and to enjoy the sight of parties fighting between themselves in courts like cocks? The two to fight, and the gain to the pleaders".

Shrikant:—"Suma, why are you so much annoyed with pleaders?"

Suma:—"I am not annoyed? When you are a pleader yourself, how can I be angry with pleaders?" — (Both laugh).

Shrikant: "Suma, May I ask you something? Will you be annoyed?"

Suma:—"Please speak up."

Shrikant:—"Many days ago I had received a letter from Sudhir....."

Before he could finish his say, Suma waving her hand says loudly:—

"Please do not tell me anything. Papa has told me all."

Shrikant:—"Then what have you decided?"

Suma:—"My mother has passed away Now I have to make Papa and you happy. But hear. One thing you must definitely remember: That I still love Sudhir, and my love for him will never abate whatever he may have done."

Shrikant:—"Suma! I know you from your childhood. Though you may love Sudhir, you will make my married life with you happy. Let us take that fact as an accident in our life."

Suma: "You may take care of me, and you may inform father of our decision to marry."

3rd Scene

(When the curtain rises, there is no one in the drawing room. The door bell rings The boy servant runs from inside, and opens the door. Sudhir and his mother enter the drawing room, and looking around ask the boy-servant,....)

Sudhir:—"Boy! Is there no one in the house? Where have Babasaheb and Sumatai gone?"

The Boy: "The Seth has gone out, and the lady has gone to a neighbour May I call her?"

Sudhir:—"Yes go, and tell the lady that guests have come, and ask her to hurry up."

(The boy goes to call Suma.)

Sudhir:—"Mama. When the boy returns, he will take you to the seashore. It is quite close. Look from the window."

Mai—(Going to the window and seeing from there "What a grand sight. How pleasant one feels here. You may take a similar block, and get yourself married soon."

Sudhir:—"Mama. I am going to tell Suma all about my marriage, and she will tell you everything".

Mai:—"Yes boy. It is beyond me to make out what sort of wife you want?"

(The door bell rings. Mai opens the door, and introduces herself saying "I am Sudhir's mother, and there stands Sudhir". Suma is astounded seeing Sudhir there, and then gathers herself and bending low, does obeisance to Mai Mai mutters blessings).

Suma:—(Looking at Sudhir) "When did you come?"

Sudhir:—"It is a year since I have been here in Bombay. But mother has come here two days back from Nagpur."

Suma:—(Looking at Mai) "What would you have? Tea or Coffee?"

Mai:—"I do not want anything. I cannot tolerate any such drink. Look here, Suma. Send your boy with me. I would like to go to the beach, for a little while (The boy and Mai both go out).

Suma:—(In anger) "You have not brought your Rose with you here?"

Sudhir:—(Laughing loudly) "Where is Rose? And where is anyone?

SUMA: (In surprise) "What do you mean? To me and to Shrikant you had written in your letters that you were going to marry one Miss Rose? But she seems to have cost you dear! How emaciated you look!"

SUDHIR: (In misery) "Suma. Why do you brand me with not irons in my misery? It is impossible for me to marry in this life. Listen and note. The plane in which I was taken to the Burma front crashed in flames, and I learnt that only four or five passengers from it were saved, including myself. But I had become unconscious, because of the multiple injuries I had received. When I regained my consciousness I found myself in a hospital, and when I enquired of the nurse, who was attending on me, she told me that I was in the British Hospital at Mandalay. She asked me not to talk much, and to go to sleep. In short, I was in the hospital for six months. Then I came to Bombay; the War ended six months after. In order that you should marry Shrikant, and that there should be a reaction in your love for me, I wrote what I did to you and Shrikant. our parents and Shrikant himself wanted you to marry him. I unnecessarily came between you, and was the cause of unhappiness to you all."

SUMA: (In anger) "But why did you harass me by telling such falsehood." (She covers he face with her saree and begins to weep.)

SUDHIR: (With affection) "Suma! Suma! You listen to me. Let me tell you everything.

Suma looks up at him, and he looks up at her face and says: "In the aeroplane accident I was so crippled that you could not have had a child from me". Suma was amazed.

SUMA: "Why did you then come today?"

SUDHIR: "Because I wanted to confess to you everything frankly, and that you should relate all this to my mother. How can I tell her all this? She is persistently asking me to get married. Poor dear! My mother!! I cannot make her happy. by obeying her. You will kindly explain to her everything. I asked her to get out of the way, and go to the beach, because I wanted to tell you all this. Please wipe your eyes. Your Shrikant may now come." (Remembering something). "This is a marriage present to you."

(He hands over a silver photo-frame.)

SUMA: (Taking the frame in her hand) "What? you have inscribed the names also? (Reading 'Suma, Sudhir, Shrikant,') "Why have you inscribed your name in the middle?"

SUDHIR: "Yes, dear Suma. You must name your first child as Sudhir, and after my mother's death, may you spread your wing of affection over me. In this whole world, there is no one dearer to me than yourself.

SUMA: "Sudhir, please be calm and quiet. Suma was aways yours and will ever remain yours, whatever happens. I had already told all this to Shrikant before my marriage with him. Now that love of mine has blossomed into maternal affection for you."

(Feeling entirely satisfied and happy, Sudhir closes his eyes, and stretches himself on the easychair).

MAI: (Coming in) "Sudhir, dear. It is time for our train".

SUDHIR: "Mama, let us stay here today. We will meet Babasaheb, and Shrikant and then go away."

SUMA: (Giving money to the boy servant) "Bring two pounds of cauliflower", and addressing Mai says: "Mai. Please come into the kitchen. I will cook, and we can also talk there." Turning to Sudhir she says: "Sudhir, you may also come in".

All go in.

BANK-ROBBERS

Two modern youngsters were discussing the subject of piggy banks.

"I think it's childish to save money that way", little Mary opined.

"I do, too," Annie replied. "And I believe also that it encourages children to become misers."

"And that's not the worst of it," Mary exclaimed. "It turns parents into bank-robbers."

-THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

DEBITED, CREDITED, BALANCED

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(Continued from Page 8)

They will wind you up—WELL SOMEONE MUST.

Or if you fly to realms above
They will guard your goods—BUT NOT FOR LOVE.
There is no doubt that every man
Should have an audit if he can.

The bad man hates the sight of us
The thought of audit makes him cuss.
If conscience does'nt make him sore

The fear of audit makes him roar."

Certifying a balance sheet is the coping stone to our work in the profession.

It is best to give a word-picture of the auditors' report, which like psychological clinches tell us all that we know of what has happened long after it had happened in words that we do not understand as to what has happened. Our genius blossoms forth in closing the stable when the horse has bolted.

Our report, succinctly stated, says how that which should not happen has happened and how it could have been prevented if we knew what has happened would happen. If we go on, as we must, tick it and trust it, the form of our report will be formulated in verse as follows:—

We have audited the balance sheet
And say in our report
That the cash was overstated
The cashier being, short.

That the customers' receivables
Are very much past due
If any are collectible
They are very few.

That the inventory is out of date
And practically junk
And the method of pricing
Is absolutely bunk.

That according to our figures
The undertaking is wrecked;
But subject to these comments.

THE BALANCE SHEET IS CORRECT.

This form of auditors' report reminds me of a comment I read some years back—and that is this: "Shorn of irrelevant matters and put in plain English the usual Auditors' Report states no more than;

'We have audited the balance sheet of the XYZ Bank as at 30th June, 1949. If the information that has been given us is correct; if the explanations that have been afforded us are true; if the bank's books have not been cooked, if the returns from the branches are not false, the balance sheet is in order.'

We recently had an occasion to call an Engineer to advise us as to the safety of a certain building which to our layman's eye appeared to be subsiding on account of heavy rains. That engineer made the most careful examination and the result of his labours was embodied in a statement made by him in writing, to the effect that the building was absolutely safe. This was definite and specific. We were satisfied and felt that we had received the value for our fee we are called upon to pay. Had that engineer, however, worded his report on the lines adopted by auditors of the bank accounts, he would have furnished us with a certificate in the following terms:—

"I have examined such and such a house. If the foundation does not sink, if the roof does not fall in and if the walls do not collapse, it is quite safe."

In this view, says the 'imp' let my profession lie for has it not been well said that

"No man is a hero to his own valet"

and no man therefore can keep up his dignity long in the presenc of his own impish self.

Let me close this with a mental attitude so well expressed in a classic quotation—

They say!
What do they say?

"An Auditor is neither a watch-dog, nor a blood hound but my Lady's (the Capitalist)—lap dog. As such it neither barks nor bites but merely cuddles and kisses and wags his tail when the fees are paid".

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—will be entering its twenty-fifthyear on the 1st of October. It has been decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee on 5th to 12th November, both days inclusive. Rani Maharaj Singh has graciously agreed to be its chairman. Shri B. G. Kher, our President, wants everyone of us to be very active about the work.

It is proposed that the programme of the celebrations would include: (1) A Children's Procession; (2) A Variety Entertainment; (3) A Mass Drill; (4) An Exhibition; (5) Sports; (6) Collection of Funds. It is intended for this purpose to issue a Silver Jubilee Souvenir. It is hoped that the public will help us to achieve one aims and objects in a large measure

Auto-Educator Box

The Auto-Educator Boxes are ready. It is a fascinating and interesting instrument for the amusement, entertainment and instruction of children. It will thrill them, sharpen their intellect, keep them interestingly engaged, and be a source of wisdom and lasting joy.

Very few sets have been prepared for the present, and their price has been fixed much less than was originally announced. It will be given, with four charts, at Rupees 30 only. The sets can be had from the National Headquarters of the Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21. For demonstration, they are available at the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Offices: 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay; 105/726 Gandhi Nagar, Kanpur; 103 Press Road. New Delhi; Home School Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar.

Unwanted Voyage

If luck recently befell a party of men who had set out in two sailing boats from the lonely Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean to obtain fresh food from a passing liner; they had to abandon their boats and travel on with the liner!

The islanders were led by a 21-year-old Britisher, John Clunies-Ross, who is known as the "king" of the islands. With him were five other Britishers and 12 natives. The liner was the P. and O. Strathaird. She wirelessed to the islands that the sea was too rough for small boats to reach her, but by that time John Clunies-Ross and his "subjects" had already put out. When they reached the liner a hurricane was blowing at 100 miles an hour

The Strathaird poured oil on the sea to try to make it smoother for the small boats, but one of them hit the side of the ship and turned over. Its crew were rescued by lifelines and lifebelts and they, together with the crew of the other boat, were taken on board the liner, which then continued its voyage to Australia. The mid-ocean provision-seekers had there to await a boat to take them back to the Cocos Islands.

Mr. John Clunies-Ross is a descendant of John Clunes-Ross who went to the islands in 1825 and became their "king." His family were granted rights there for ever by Queen Victoria.

Shivering Mountain

Mam Tor, a Derbushire height which is known locally as the Shivering Mountain, is reported to have started to "shiver" again, following some small land-slides.

The "shivering" is due to a composition of shale and grit in alternate layers which disintegrated by severe frosts, crumble down in heaps from time to time.

In the past a road below Mam Tor had to be fortified against such bombardments. The mountain, which commands magnificent views over Kinderscout and the uplands above Castleton and Edale, is about 1709 feet high, and is crowned with an ancient camp.

Caring For The Young

Here is a happy story from unhappy Greece. Over 15,000 small Greek children, most of them orphans, are being cared for in colonies under a scheme started by the Queen of Greece. There are fifty of these havens of refugee maintained by voluntary gifts and helped by international organisations like the Red Cross. One per cent is levied on all industrial products in Greece, and every theatre ticket and restaurant bill has an extra charge of five per cente which goes to help these children.

They are properly clothed and fed, and all necessary medical attention is also given to them. But the work extends beyond physical welfare; a regular education programme, recognised and supported by the Ministry of Education, is being carried out. Thus the children are not only kept up to their schooling, but also learn good citizenship.

In these little colonies of about 500 children and 20 adults each individual is guided along lines of harmonious community living, but is also treated as an individual; each must do his share for the benefit of all, but at the same time has a chance to develop and express his talents.

In most colonies all the shoes, or all the bedsteads, or all the jackets, are made by the children themselves under the guidance of master craftsmen; and the pride and joy that such accomplishments produce are striking features of this enterprise.

INCOMPLETE PICTURES OF A DOG, A FISH AND A SQUIRREL ARE SHOWN HERE. SEE IF YOU CAN DRAW IN THE NECESSARY LINES TO COMPLETE THEM.

As the children are grouped as far as possible according to the villages and towns from which they came, it is to be expected that when they return to their respective communities they will do so with healthy bodies and trained minds and, what is most important, with the good spirit so necessary for the task of reconstruction that lies ahead. That is why so much emphasis is laid on the maintenance of national and religious traditions along with elementary care and instruction.

Boys Are Boys

Clay tablets found in the valley of the Euphrates tell the story of a day in the life of a boy 4000 years ago.

Before he goes to school the boy has to gulp his breakfast hurriedly and is rebuked for lateness; moreover, he is caned nine times during the day for misdemeanours which include talking and bad writing. Nevertheless, his father is pleased with his drawing, mathematics, and science, and in the evening the teacher goes to the boy's home for a banquet.

Well, it seems that the nature of boys does not change much through the centuries—boys always would be boys; in fact the only unfamiliar note on the tablets is the banquet for the teacher!

From Every Quarter

The following poem is by Thomas Tussar:

North winds send hail, South winds bring rain,
East winds we bewail, West winds blow amain;
North-east is too cold, South-east not too warm,
North-west is too bold, South-west doth no harm.

Just An Idea

As Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.

Warming And Cooling

If we wear flannel to keep us warm it would seem absurd to wrap a piece of ice in flannel to keep it from melting. Yet it would be a correct thing to do.

We wear flannel to prevent warmth passing out of our bodies. In the same way we would wrap ice in flannel to prevent the heat from outside passing through to the ice; we have put a barrier between heat and cold, as flannel is a bad conductor of heat

Anagram

These you'll find, when someone knocks
On the mat or in the box.
Tear to bits and mix them well:
He went in lands afar to dwell.
Chop him up (at least his name!)
And make a hinged supporting frame.

Answer: Letters, settler, trestle.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Jhunagadh Balkan-ji Bari had a happy gathering recently. Shrimati Parwati T. Gidwani, one of the oldest workers of the Association, is conducting its activities. Shri Vazirani, Shri Mulchandani, the Collector and the chairman of the Municipality, visited the Unit, and was much pleased with its work.

You can join the Balkan-ji-Bari too anywhere as a matter of fact. And if you wish to know full particulars and enrolment forms; please write for them to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar- Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you, and you will feel proud to join this All-India Children's Association.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishdes from
your loving
DADA.

GUJERAT TAKES TO BALKAN-JI-BARI IN RIGHT EARNEST

A portion of the crowd that attended the inauguration of the Balkan-ji-Bari at Ahmedabad; Shri Chinubhai Chimanlal Sheth, president, Ahmedabad Municipality, and other leading citizens; Shri K. S. Dhabar Manager, Ahmedabad Advance Mills, welcoming the audience; Shri Ravi Shankar Raval, the noted artist and Shri Ghanshyam Vyas, Principal of the Bal Mandir, at the extreme right of the last photograph, who have exerted and done their best to extend the Balkan-ji-Bari movement to Ahmedabad.

STORY OF 'KOH-I-NUR'

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(Continued from Page 6)

evidence to show that the stone was in the Imperial Moghul Treasury in Delhi in 1600: and there it remained for many years in the proud possession of the Moghul Emperors who followed after—Akbar the Great, Jahangir, whose wife was the beautiful Nur Mahal. Shah Jahan the builder and his equally beautiful wife, Mumtaz Mahal—and the bigoted Aurungzeb. During this period of nearly three hundred years—from the founding of the Moghul dynasty in 1526 to the death of Aurungzeb in 1707, the Empire rose to the zenith of its power and splendour. Thereafter the line of Emperors began to loose their grip, culminating in the terrible invasion of Nadir Shah of Persia in 1739.

But long before this calamity came to pass, Shah Jahan, the grandson of Akbar set about building another city of Delhi, to be called Shahjahanabad which still stands as a monument to this cultured monarch. Here somewhere within the precincts of the new palace must have been kept safely under lock and key the great diamond; to be taken out from time to time to be admired and worn on some great State occasion. One can imagine the cries of delight of the Empress Arjamand Begum-Mumtaz Mahal, as the great bauble glittered in her small hand, while Shan Jahan looked approving on.

Three years before Shah Jahan was deposed (1658), a diamond of approximately the same weight and size as the one that came into the possession of the Emperor Ala-ud-din, was presented by the newly-appointed Prime Minister, the Amir Jumla, to his monarch.

Tavanier's Story

Ten years later, Tavanier, the French jeweller, who paid a lengthy visit to the Moghul court in the reign of Aurungzeb, gives a detailed description of what he took to be the stone presented by the Amir Jumla to the Emperor Shah Jahan. "On the 1 November 1665, I went to the palace to take leave of the Emperor, but he said that he did not want me to depart without having seen his jewels. ....The first piece which Akil Khan placed in my hands was the great diamond, which is a round rose, very high at one side....Its water is beautiful and it weighs 319½ ratis....Mir Jumla, who betrayed the King of Golconda presented this stone to Shah Jahan, to whose side he attached himself."

It is surprising that Tavanier does not record having been shown a second great diamond, for we know that the "Koh-i-nur" was at the time in the Imperial Treasury. Further there is no trace of there being a second stone approximately equal in size with the "Koh-i-nur" being found in the Treasury when it was sacked by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1739. In fact, all authentic trace of this second diamond—Amir Jumla's stone—has been lost.

It is therefore probable that the diamond which Tavanier held in his hands for a few short minutes within the palace at Agra, was the "Koh-i-nur" and not Amir Jumla's stone, with which he confused it. The latter stone might have been sent by the sanctimonious Aurungzeb as an offering to be placed on the tomb of Hazrat Fatma—the daughter of the Prophet Mohammad, at Medina.

Peacock Throne

On the death of Aurungzeb on March 3, 1907, the fortunes of the Moghul dynasty in India steadily declined. At the time of his death, the Empire stretched eastwards from Kabul and Kandahar right across Northern India to Bengal; but civil war soon broke out and little by little the Moghul Empire began to crumble away. Thirty-one years after his death, Northern India lay an easy prey to the man who had made himself Shah of Persia —Nadir Kuli, once a shepherd boy, who now at the head of a well-disciplined army and the ruler of a united country, moved forward down the passes into India. Early in January, 1739, Lahore surrendered. So supine had the Moghuls become that no military preparations of any kind were made when news reached the capital that the Persians had passed through the Khyber Pass. Sweeping southwards from Lahore, with his cavalry screen 30-40 miles ahead, Nadir Shah advanced on Delhi leaving in his wake a country in complete confusion and anarchy. Needless to add that the Moghul forces were defeated by the disciplined Persian Army at Karnal on February 13, 1739. Within three hours, the Moghul Emperor, Mohammed Shah, had lost his entire field treasury, all his guns, his elephants and the baggage of the army.

On March 9, the Persian Emperor entered Delhi with the defeated monarch seated beside him in the howdah. Four days later, as a result of a disturbance breaking out in the city, the Shah gave orders for the wards where the outbreak had occurred to be put to the sword.

During the short respite granted him before Nadir Shah laid violent hands upon the Imperial Treasury, Mohammed Shah did not even take steps to send away to some place of safety the great diamond of his ancestors. A few days later it was too late.

The Shah, after the massacre, gave orders for Delhi to be systematically combed for jewels and valuables, and as one contemporary chronicler writes: "The accumulated wealth of 348 years changed hands in a moment." Amongst the plunder figured the fabulous Peacock Throne, which Shah Jahan had made but never used, and the famous diamond, which Nadir Shah immediately named the "Koh-i-nur."

So departed the great diamond—the "Koh-i-nur"—the Mountain of Light from India, not to return to its own country till after the turn of the century.

Seven years after Nadir Shah marched out of the ruined capital of the Moghul Empire on May 16, 1740, at the head of his army and an immense train of camels and mules, together with several hundred elephants carrying the spoil of the invasion, the Shah met a violent death at the hands of assassins on the night of June 19, 1747.

Ranjit Singh Gets It

As so often happens on the death of a dictatorial monarch, the country drifted rapidly into a welter of confusion, and in an atmosphere of intrigue and murder, the "Koh-i-nur" passed from one occupant of the Persian throne to another in quick succession. Finally by devious ways, the diamond came into possession of Shah Shuja Durani, whose family had made themselves rulers of Afghanistan.

With the threat of Napoleon intent on carrying out his grandiose scheme of marching eastwards from Egypt across Irak and Persia, and through Afghanistan and so to India, the Government of British India concluded a defensive alliance with the King of Kabul, Shah Shuja. At Peshawar, where the treaty was signed in 1809, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone saw the great "Koh-i-nur" worn by the Afghan in the form of a bracelet. Shortly afterwards, Shah Shuja was deposed at Kabul and fled for his life with his family and the famous diamond to the Punjab.

In the meantime, the Sikhs, under the leadership of the Maharajah Ranjit Singh, had made themselves masters of the Land of the Five Rivers as far as the border hills and the passes leading into Afghanistan. No sooner had the fleeing monarch arrived in the Punjab capital, than an immediate demand was made by the astute Maharajah, who had long coveted the great diamond for himself, for the stone to be handed over forthwith. Unlike Humayun when confronted with a similar situation, Shah Shuja showed some reluctance to comply with the demand. But after he and his family had been deprived of food for a few days, the Afghan monarch thought better of his hasty decision and sent word to the Maharajah that he would be only too happy to comply with his host's wishes. Captain, the Hon. W. G. Osborne, who was present at the subsequent interview between the two rulers, gives a description in his Journal.

He writes: "Accordingly on the 1st June, 1813, the Maharajan waited on the Shah for the purpose of the surrender. He was received with great dignity by the prince and both being seated, there was a solemn silence, which lasted nearly an hour. Ranjit then grew impatient and whispered an attendant to remind the Shah of the object of his meeting. No answer was returned, but the Shah made a signal with his eyes to a eunuch, who retired and brought in a small roll, which he placed on the carpet at equal distances between the two chiefs. Ranjit ordered the roll to be unfolded, when the diamond was exhibited to his sight. He recognised it and immediately retired."

On the death of the Maharajah Ranjit Singh in 1839, the Punjab became entangled in a maze of confusion. Matters went from bad to worse, until urged on by the terrified Sikh Durbar at Lahore, the Khalsa invaded British India on December 12, 1845. This was the beginning of the end of the independent Sikh Kingdom of the Punjab.

British Possession

The British victory at Aliwal followed shortly afterwards on January 28, 1846, and the decisive battle of Sobraon on February 10, brought the First Sikh War to an end. The Sikh really deserved better leaders, for they fought, as they have always fought, fiercely and magnificently.

But they did not consider themselves beaten, and by April, 1848, war had broken out once again. The murder of two young officers at Multan on April 20, just as the hot weather was beginning, was the signal for a general rising by all castes and creeds against the British in the Punjab. It was not until the final victory at Gujerat, which followed shortly after the expensive stalemate at Chillianwalla, that the Sikhs were finally crushed beyond recovery on February 21, 1849.

A month later on March 29, 1849, the whole Punjab up to the Afghan border was annexed by a Proclamation read out in full Durbar at Lahore; the young Maharajah Dulip Singh was forced to resign his throne and by the terms agreed upon "the gem called the 'Koh-i-nur', which was taken from Shah Shooja-ool-Mulk by the Maharajah Runjeet Singh shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England".

The following year, on July 3, 1850, the great diamond was formerly presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the Deputy Chairman of the Honourable East India Company. The next year it was first exhibited to the British public at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. Later it was handed over to a firm of jewellers to be re-cut, which reduced the diamond from 186.06 carats to 106 and one-sixth carats. Though smaller in size than before the stone gained considerably in brilliance.

Now in the glare of electric lights, the "Koh-i-nur" glitters in the front of the State Crown of the Queen Consort of England, stared at by onyone who cares to pay six pence at the entrance to the Walkefield Tower in the Tower of London. Has it come to the end of its wanderings, or will it once more find itself a pawn in the affairs of men and nations? What will its future be? As the Emperor Humayun so rightly said: "Such a gem cannot be obtained by purchase. Either they fall to one by the arbitrament of the sword, an expression of the Divine Will, or else they come through the grace of great monarchs."

As it stares back at the curious faces pressed close to the glass sides of the case, within which it now rests for the present, does the "Koh-i-nur" contain deep inside its glittering depths a shadowy outline of the future course of history?

THE CRAFT OF WITCH-FINDER

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(Continued from Page 2)

suspected witch was stripped naked and a pin was thrust into her body. No part of her anatomy was left untouched. The pin was thrust under her tongue, her armpits, the soles of her feet. And, woe to the witch whose face did not register pain at each and every thrust, for then her guilt was abundantly clear!

Witches were believed incapable of shedding tears. The follower of Satan having renounced God, and all good, water which was a holy element was denied her. A woman who, under normal circumstances, was most prone to relieve her feelings by a hearty bout of crying, was denied this consolation if she had dedicated her soul to the devil.

A frequent practice of the witch-finder was, therefore, to draw tears from the eyes of a suspected witch. To this and torture was freely applied.

When the witch signed herself to the devil she was given a Familiar. The Familiar took the form of a cat, a dog, or a toad. The witch was believed to feed it with her own life blood. For this she was supposed to have unnatural teats on her body—on her breast, or under her armpits, or in some other convenient place. The search for this teat, or teats, was an important part of the witchfinder's craft. If the unfortunate woman did actually possess some malformation of flesh or skin her case was amply proved!

Such were some of the popular methods employed by the witchfinder. There were those who earned their livelihood solely by it. Such an one was Matthew Hopkins who plied his trade in Cromwell's England. He was responsible for the rounding up of a vast number of witches and warlocks, and amassed a considerable personal fortune in the process. His end was characteristic of the infamous trade he drove. According to popular belief, he was seized by the exasperated people, charged with witchcraft, and hoist with his own petard. He was tied and thrown into water, as he himself had done to many others, and was promptly drowned.

Looking at it from the safety of our own times what strikes us is that anyone should have ever escaped the clutches of the witchfinder to tell the tale!

TREES THROUGH THE AGES

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(Continued from Page 2)

sorts are the tamarind or Peepal trees. Though the existence of ghosts is a debatable problem, many wouldn't dare go alone to a haunted tree at dead of night. There is many a story current about the beautiful damsel spirit "Mohini", which is supposed to lure youngmen to death, if they fail to her form. The most intriguing of them all is the supposition that people who die prematurely, by committing suicide, are transformed into ghosts; these cling on to nearoy trees causing nightmare to many around. It is astonishing that ghosts in trees are not confined only to India but are universal!

The Andamanese belief is that souls of unborn children live in trees. So do the Yoruba of West Africa think and their woman pray to the tree spirits to send them children. In India it is a common custom among barren women to walk round Peepal trees, and they fondly hope that they may be fertilized by a spirit denizen of the sacred tree.

Do you know that trees take as important a part as the bridal pair in the marriage rites of some people? In Chota Nagpur and Bengal, some low castes perform the rite of tree marriage as an integral part of marriage service when the nuptial pair are fastened by thread to trees, usually mahua or mango. In Mysore, amidst certain people, marriage takes place in a booth, one of the posts of which is called the milk post and this is intended to secure continuity of line. One may laugh at it, but a tree marriage is done with a view to attain the social status of a marriage. If a bachelor wishes to marry a widow, he has first to marry a tree which is then cut and the real marriage solemnised. If an adult bachelor dies, his corpse is wedded to a tree, usually a plaintain tree. The same tree may also marry a newly constructed tank in order to bless it. Thus tree marriage is part of a series of rites by which the continuity of group life is sought to be secured.

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Trees also figure in the last stage of the human drama. In Indonesia there is a myth of the origin of first men from trees and hence the dead are placed in trees and disposed off. In the Andamans, burial upon a platform placed in a tree is considered honourable and adopted only in cases of death in prime. They believe that if a baby dies before weaning, its soul goes back to the tree from whence it came. The Gouds of Central India tie the corpses of males to mahua tree previous to burial. There are some who revere the tamarind and bury the dead in its shade.

And so there are superstitions and more superstitions about trees which gain currency from mouth to mouth. Many have been the attempts to probe deep into the mystery of the existence of spirits and ghosts in trees. It is just as difficult to find ghosts as to put a stop to popular beliefs. Meanwhile trees grow on without much ado.

BATTLE AGAINST BURGLARS

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(Continued from Page 7)

against burglars, and long and at times chastening, experience has taught them to be wary of the term burglar-proof, so wary that the word is taboo. They realize that absolute security is in theory impossible since the means of creating a security installation can equally be used for its destruction. The security they sell is "Time" — the time it would take a burglar, equipped with the same scientific resources as themselves, to break through a strongroom, and it is a safe bet that a cracksman, faced with a modern miracle of security engineering would break his heart and spirit sooner than produce the slightest impression.

Special, and highly secret, anti-blowpipe alloys, together with the most fantastically ingenious examples of the locksmith's art combine to make the burglar's task a hopeless one. The alloys are capable of withstanding intense heat for a very long time, and simply turn aside the point of the hardest steel drill.

'WORK IS GREATER HEALER THAN TIME'

Hoshiarpur Prepares Refugee Women For Battle Of Life

BY A JOURNALIST

A number of Women's Homes are being run by the Punjab Government for destitute women and children from Pakistan. The unfortunate displaced women, in these Homes are given food, shelter and also training in various arts and crafts to enable them to earn their living. The journalist, in the following article describes one of such Homes where these helpless victims of communal frenzy forget their woes and sorrows and look to the future with hope and confidence.

In the foot-hills of the Siwaliks, at a distance of about two miles from Hoshiarpur, lies the Mahila Ashram (Women's Home) in Ram Colony. Consisting of 19 large military barracks with a few small buildings in the mango groves, this Home provides shelter and relief to about 1,500 destitute women and unattached children—tragic victims of the partition of India. Bereft of everything, which makes life worth living — their homes, their relations, their hopes and aspirations—they were brought into India along with other displaced persons after the grim tragedy of August, 1947. Housed for sometime in the Displaced Persons Camps and then in Seva Sadans, it was realized that they had to be a permanent responsibility on the State. The Government decided to set up four Women's Homes on a permanent footing; the Mahila Ashram at Hoshiarpur is one of these four institutions.

A visit to this Home shows the grim determination of the inmates to forget their wounds and make good in life. I was amazed to find the spirit with which women — young and old — worked to learn something and stand on their feet again. Vocational Training Centres have been started in the Ashrams, where women who have studied up to the primary standard are admitted.

Each trainee, during her period of training, which extends to six months, gets a stipend of Rs. 25 per month, provided she does not get free rations. Usually a batch of 125 women is trained at one time; 80 per cent of the trainees are chosen from amongst the inmates of the Ashram and the remaining 20 per cent from the displaced women living in the city.

For most of these women charkha has proved a great blessing. Not only has it enabled them to earn something and feel secure but as the Camp Commander told me—"It has made them forget their woes and sorrows". The Government have provided charkhas to most of them on hire-purchase system. Each woman is to pay an instalment of annas four per month, which eventually makes her the owner of the charkha on which she works. And they get their wages according to the output of yarn.

For the illiterate women in the Home, Occupational Organisers have been appointed to train them in crafts like embroidery, spinning, basket-making, niwar and durri making, soap making, khadi work, and glove-making etc. For every 200 potential trainees, there is one Occupational Organiser. This experiment of work centres has been a great success and the monthly income of an average woman worker ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month according to the work done by her. A number of sewing machines obtained from the evacuee property have been supplied for use in these centres.

NURSES AND DAIS

In addition to these crafts, some of the educated women are being trained in the Maternity Hospital at Ludhiana as nurses while those illiterate women who are anxious to become self-supporting are given training as Dais in the hospitals. Some of the women educated up to the Matriculation standard have been sent for training as Lady Health Visitors.

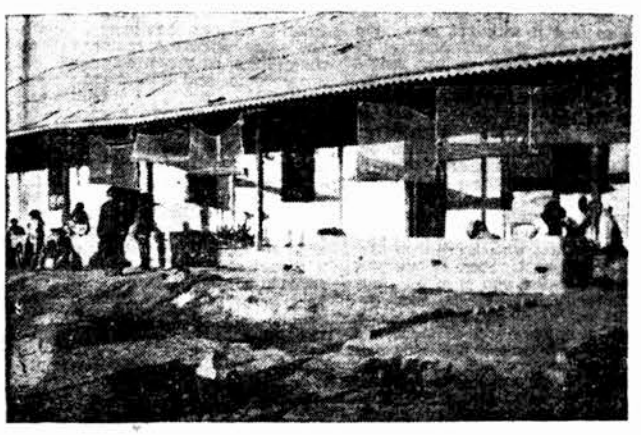
It is really heartening to find the amount of care spent in the education of young children in this Home. Creches and nursery schools have been organised for children below 5 years of age. Infants who have lost their parents or children below the age of five, whose mothers remain busy in Vocational Training Centres go outside for work, are properly looked after in these institutions. The District Board has set up a Middle School in the Home, where young boys and girls read together in the lap of nature under the mango trees from teachers who themselves are mostly drawn from displaced persons. The children are given free books, writing material and other equipment by the authorities in the Home.

In addition to these schools, adult education classes were started in the Home in August, 1949, for it was felt that ability to read and write and a little arithmetic were necessary for effective vocational training. It was really encouraging to see all the illiterate women in the Home attending the classes which are run by the Occupational Organisers.

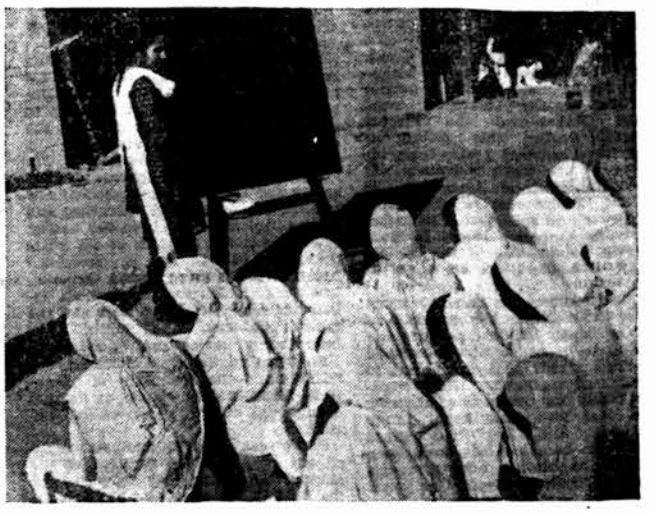
The successful working of such a Home depends to a very great extent on the sympathy, tact and human qualities of the staff of the Home. Most of the inmates were not merely physicaly displaced—they had been mentally unhinged. Having lost their moorings, misery and woe were writ large on their faces when they first came in the Home. Today, in spite of their past suffering, I found a ray of hope amongst them. "Their hope lies in the future", said the Incharge of the Home to me, as I was about to leave, "they seldom talk of the past".

"Time is a great healer" I remarked.

"Oh yes', she replied, "but it is work which has done the miracle. Work is a greater healer than time".



A view of the Women's Home, Hoshiarpur.



Inmates of Hoshiarpur Mahila Ashram attending a coaching class.

PUBLICITY CAN'T BLUNT HER INTELLIGENCE

Olivia De Havilland Does Her Work With Immense Care

Bending over her desk in the school-room, while the other girls amusing themselves in the sun-splashed playground, she wrote not once but a hundred times: "In future I will be a lady, and will not skip on the polished floors and scratch them." This done she went on hands and knees to remove the scratches.

Another time the lines ran: "I will in future be modest, and will not display my bloomers while playing basket-ball."

Olivia de Havilland still does a quiet chuckle over the reprimands given her by the nuns of the Californian convent where for a short time she was a pupil.

Daughter of a British patent attorney practising in the Far East, she was born in Tokyo on July 1, 1916. She was but little of Japan, however, for while they were still infants she and her sister Joan Fontaine (also destined to film fame) were taken by their mother to San Francisco.

A few years later the family moved to Saratoga, a small township of some 800 people not far away.

As a child Olivia had some little experience of the stage and she was still in her teens when, in 1935, the opportunity that every actress dreams about came her way.

As the understudy's understudy, she was suddenly called upon to play the role of Hermia in Max Reinhardt's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Hollywood Bowl, crowded to its full 25,000 capacity. Her performance was brilliant —so outstanding that it is still talked about; and at Reinhardt's insistence she was cast for Hermia in the screen version of the Shakespearean fantasy.

Next she played opposite Joe E. Brown in "All Ike," a baseball comedy, and not long after opposite the then unknown Errol Flynn in his first picture, "Captain Blood". Thanks largely to the pair's fine acting, the picture was a popular hit. Olivia moving up the ladder to stardom.

In quick succession she played opposite Leslie Howard and other top-flight actors of the time. Steadily her popularity grew, but she herself was not satisfied. She was tired of the dewey-eyed romantic roles that were chosen for her. She wanted a part in which beauty must have intelligence for its support.

The opportunity she was looking for came with the part of Melanie in "Gone With The Wind"—Melanie, the Southern belle whose quiet demeanour is a foil for Scarlett O'Hara's gay devilry.

Melanie, it may be noted, was a "good girl," and "good girls" are harder to play than the harum-scarums. "Playing 'good girls' was difficult in the 1930s," Miss de Havilland is reported to have said, "since the fad was to portray 'bad girls.' I have always disagreed with the once popular theory that a 'bad girl' is automatically interesting and a 'good girl' is automatically dull—a convention which has happily passed away."

Intense Care

As an indication of the intense care with which she studies her parts, it may be mentioned that in order to bring out the full force of Melanie's character, Miss de Havilland spent some time in a general hospital dressed as a nurse and unostentatiously fitting in with the surroundings, with the particular view of learning how women in childbirth react to pain. Similarly, for the part of Terry in "The Dark Mirror," a role which deals with a split personality, Olivia studied with a well-known psychiatrist; and in order to be a schoolteacher in "Hold Back the Dawn" she attended many sessions at local high schools, watched the teachers at lunch and walking about, and carefully studied their general deportment and style of dress.

Then for "The Snake Pit," while she read book after book that might be of some help in the portrayal of the unhappy Virginia Cunningham, she spent some little time in a State mental institution. Once she went through the entire institutional day, from the time the inmates rose in the morning until they went to bed at night. "I wanted the feel of time," she said, "in such a place."

When she was asked if the experience was not dreadfully depressing, she answered that it was no more depressing than a visit to the doctor's, "where you know each person there is there because something has gone wrong with them physically. In all of my visits I tried to encounter girls of the same type as Virginia—the schizophrenic catatonic type, to phrase it medically, and studying her made me realize that we all have a little of the mentally distrought in us, even the sanest of us."

Determined

Because of this determined attempt to arrive at a proper understanding of the afflicted woman whom she portrayed, "The Snake

(Continued on Page 31)

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

TOWARDS REORGANISATION OF MUSIC—LAST THINGS SUGGESTED FIRST—UNPRODUCED SURVEY OF RESOURCES—CLOSE CONTACTS BETWEEN TWO ZONES—MUSIC IN HEALTH AND DISEASE—COLOUR IN RELATION TO LIFE—WHAT IS INDIAN DANCE?

IN independent India, art is considered to be the easiest subject for discussion. Not a little of what is spoken or written about any art is worth the importance which is imparted to it out of vanity.

Some of the articles on dance and music make an amusing display of superficial study, lack of understanding and misguided approach. Academic platitudes, pedantic arguments and fantastic suggestions, with which they are usually loaded, leave little substance in them which one would like to think about.

Limitations Of Notation

An agreed system of notation is the main point which is urged by several writers as a direction of progress. They cannot think of anything else, because they have understood music as a mechanical art. In the first place, limitations of notation have to be appreciated. Finer distinctions of notes, graces and variations in the rendering of different tunes according to their emotional constitution may not yield to interpretation through signs or symbols. The creative endeavour in music, which is an individual factor, is likely to be stifled by mechanical rendering and teaching. In course of time, notation will come to be regarded as the whole and authentic version of music; but in reality it will be a skeleton of the latter.

Notation is also insisted upon as a condition essential to the introduction of Indian music to foreign countries. To that extent, such a system is desirable; but it will be difficult to restrict the system to the purpose for which it is advocated. The immediate necessity is to encourage direct teaching and masters to exercise freely their ingenuity and flexibility of the voice which impart vitality and creative touch to music. There is no urgency to assign priority to the introduction of music to foreign countries when much more has to be accomplished for reorganisation of music on the right lines.

Inter-Asian Conference

A few writers, who are fond of conferences, are eager to hold an all Asian Music Conference in India. They know the Government's solicitude for promotion of international contacts and want to exploit it in order to establish their reputation as music leaders. What benefit is going to accrue to India at this stage through such a conference? Every scheme of art must be viewed from the angle of its practical utility. Advocates of the conference must state their aims in clear terms.

Exchange of music, which is likely to be stated as one of the aims may not be possible. It is doubtful whether conference-specialists and others of their circle are competent to identify relics of Indian music in the tradition of any Asian country or qualified to replenish Indian music with something new but harmonious from external sources. And what they will place, on behalf of India, on the inter-Asian music stage is not difficult to anticipate. It will be the style of singing and coteries of musicians favoured by them. The Asian representatives will then go back with the wrong impression that the 'small capital' of the organisers of the conference made the whole of Indian music.

Indian music is much larger in its extent and much deeper than what it is believed to be by the ill-informed people including its self-styled leaders. Great injustice will be done to neglected schools if the Government accedes to the proposal, if any, to convene an inter-Asian Conference. Advocates of such a conference should begin to set their house in order. First of all they should broaden their outlook and find out what the term Indian music should comprise and connote

Unity In Music

One of the directions of immediate reorganisation of classical music was indicated by Mr. N. Hariharan in his article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of May 16. The author strongly but rightly disapproves of the estrangement between the Hindustani and Karnatak schools in free India. There cannot be two opinions about the view-point urged by him. Although he has used the terms like unification, synthesis, fusion and integration in expressing what he has to convey, the basic idea in his article is not difficult to capture.

The first step towards unity in music should be closes contacts between the two schools. It is a matter of surprise that the two schools claiming common origin should now remain strangers to one another even in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. The link between the two is revived at times when a musician happens to cross the frontiers of the other school, but so far it has served no useful purpose except keeping acquaintance at sight. There has been no tangible gain to either through such superficial and periodical links.

Mr. Hariharan has tried to trace the causes of separation of the two schools. This is not the time to do so. The Muslim influence, if any, in the North has been exaggerated by some writers on account of superficial study and understanding. Opinions should be withheld until authentic history of Indian music is compiled. The basic unity of the Hindustani and Karnatak schools has been accepted on both sides. The assessment of the causes of separation should not be expected to expedite reunion.

Let Masters Meet

What is needed, at present, is correct apprisal of the scope and extent of music on both sides before the points of contacts are decided upon. Common factors such as tunes, talas and modes of composition and singing will then be settled. The groundwork on these lines presupposes approach to music in either zone regardless of controversies and prejudice against any school. In the North, the khyal school, which has gained prominence is likely to be presented as the whole of Hindustani music, but such a mistake will be avoided if the entire field is surveyed patiently and with open mind.

Unification or synthesis cannot be brought about by deliberate attempts. Let the masters meet frequently and intimately. Mutual understanding will pave the way to exchange of music, and the rest will take its own course. Such contacts will not be fostered by the radio, since it places a khyal singer of ordinary calibre in front of a veteran from the South. The movement has to be conducted on a higher level and in accordance with a well-planned programme.

The removal of the barriers between the two zones is essential to proper estimation of the extent and depth of classical music; and it must be conceded precedence over every other scheme. Those who are anxious to seek credit of organising an inter-Asian music conference or rushing through the compilation of a notation system ought to have realised how much ground has to be covered. In the North, they have first to do equal justice to the classical schools which they have ignored in order to popularise their pet style of singing and the sects of their favourite musicians.

Music As Medicine

During the last war experiments had shown that music tended to acceleration of the pace of production, if it was regularly provided to factory men whilst at work. America has, now, begun to discover the curative and sedative values of music. Music has been useful particularly to patients in neuropsychiatric hospitals. Doctors and nurses have taken much help from it in managing difficult cases.

The University of Chicago Clinic has discovered that music relieves tension, if it is provided to patients before and during surgical operations and anaesthesia. As a sedative or tonic, music is not a new discovery. The emotional effect of different musical modes was known in India centuries ago. In fact Indian music has a definite psychological basis and has the capacity of exerting beneficial influence on healthy as well as unhealthy persons. Tunes and talas, if appropriately selected, can affect different moods and emotional states. America has opened a field for application of music to useful purpose. India should try to rediscover the values and strength of her music

Colour And Life

Side by side with the growing appreciation of music as "medicine", colour is also emerging as a curative agent. Mr. R. F. Wilson, Art Director of the British Colour Council, has suggested the use of different paints in various departments of the hospital as he has found colours as useful therapeutic adjuncts. Mr. Faber Birren, an American Colour Consultant has studied colour as an indicator of character and as a positive influence on moods.

Emotional implication of colours were known in India long ago, but now they need to be revalued in the light of modern discoveries. The association of different colours with certain occasions and emotional states, which has still continued to some extent, is a relic of the colour-tradition. Research in the conventional use of colours will make a contribution to the study of colours in other countries. It will also lead to intelligent exploitation of colours in modern Indian life. Advanced countries have begin to realise that music and colour which were confined to the sphere of art are related to life in a way hitherto unknown to them. India is now in a position to undertake research, which, if properly conducted, will throw light on the study of such artistic subjects from the psychological point of view.

What Is Dance?

Some points regarding dance, which were raised by a lady while speaking at a dance-recital in the North of Bombay deserve notice. Technique by itself, she said, does dazzle, but demonstrations of technique alone leave a sort of emptiness behind. Authentic technique should be 'sine quo non' if dance is presented as classical. It alone makes the dance and is an end in itself. Can, there, be any classical dance without technique? Then it is difficult to understand what emptiness means.

Again the technique was treated by the speaker as something apart from the sense of aesthetic values. If technique is perfect, dance reveals its beauty and then aesthetic values will be inseparable from it. Such technique cannot be inartistic. In the same context the speaker referred to the artist as creative and interpretative. The distinction appears to be rather strange. Every artist, who interprets a theme in interpretational dance, may not be creative. Creative endeavour can assert itself even in the absence of interpretation, because there is a non-interpretational variety of classical dance.

What matters to the dance lovers of Bombay, the speaker remarked, is not so much of the school to which the dancer belongs, but the finish and technique. If by technique she meant classical, the school of the dancer cannot be excluded from it. Appreciation of non-classical or sophisticated technique, if it was implied in the remark, would be no compliment to Bombay's dance-audience. Dance, technique and school are inseparable. If there is classical dance, there must be its distinctive technique and school. In view of this, one would be interested to know from such speakers their conception of the classical dance-art of India.

MELONS FOR THE MARKET

—By Harkishen Lall

Helping Hand

It was a lovely day in New York, and the reveller stepped out of a restaurant, looked dreamily around him, and hailed a taxi. "Driver", he said, "I want to go to 110th Street. And drive carefully."

The cabby nodded and closed the door. As they passed the 50th Street pier, he pointed to the British liner, "Queen Elizabeth". "See that boat, mister?" he announced. "That's the "Queen Elizabeth."

The reveller poked his head out of the window. "You don't shay!" he drooled. "So that'sh the 'Queen 'Lisabeth,' eh. Well, well, well!" He waved a hand. "Shtop the car, driver. I want to take a good look."

"Right", returned the cabby. The car came to a halt. The driver turned to his passenger. "Yes, sir", he commented, "she sure is a big one, isn't she? She'd be as big as the Empire State Building if you were to stand that boat up on end."

The other began to roll up his sleeves. "Okay," he hiccoughed "But you'll have to give a hand!"

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

American View Of India's Over Population

Medical science has accomplished marvels in lessening disease and prolonging life. While most of the benefits have accrued to the advanced white races, it has been shared to a less degree by the rest of the world. The Rockefeller Foundation has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in helping in the fight against Malaria, yellow fever, Tuberculosis, typhus and other ailments in many lands. There is still room for much improvement even in U.S. Of course, the more backward a people the greater the opportunity. This is the conclusion of the survey conducted by Good Health Journal on the World's Overpopulation and Health. The survey dealing with particular reference to India, observes:—

There exists a great handicap especially in the thickly settled Asia. The population has grown more rapidly than production of food has increased. Nutrition is of course the basic in health. Penicillin, sulfa drugs and other remedies cannot restore to complete fitness and vigour a body only half nourished. Particularly in India the great majority of people are habitually underfed. Their resistance to disease is reduced. Demographors (experts in population) have uttered the seemingly heartless paradox—that the floods, famine, epidemics and wars which have slain the Chinese in millions were really blessings. They reduced the number of mouths to be fed and this left more food for the remainder of the population. But of course this remedy has never been of more than temporary value. A decade and the original population was restored.

There are two approaches to the problem. First is the reduction in the birth rate. This suggestion is of no value. In India, for instance, the fathering of a son is considered the highest blessing of life. With generations of advancing literacy, as well as social and economic progress, however, the idea may gradually take root.

The other solution is increased agricultural production. This is being accomplished but on such a small scale that it hardly parallels the increase in numbers. Irrigation has been vastly extended and is still undergoing expansion. But it cannot keep up with the growth of population which is little one per cent more in a year.

The great handicap is the veneration which the Hindus who form about three-fourths of the whole population, have for the cattle. Millions of these animals are maintained although they serve no useful purpose. They are not milked or eaten. Getting rid of them would add greatly to the food supply but every one knows that religious beliefs defy arguments.

English experts have tried to introduce potato into Indian agriculture. This vegetable yields many more calories to the acre than the rice which is the chief food in most of India. But the people will not eat potato because their ancestors never did. As most of the trees have been cut down the inhabitans depend on dried manure to cook their meals. Their fields are thus denrived of the needed fertilisers.

Considering the overall world situation in population, the situation in India particularly is ominous.—India Press Service.

Falsies For Him!

Tailors in America have taken to providing men's suits with chest paddins or "male falsies" to give the wearer a more muscular look.

THE TAILER AND CUTTER points out two main drawbacks to the idea: the danger of over-confidence in fisticuffs brought by spurious muscles and the possibly grotesque appearance of a burly man with head and legs noticeably too small for the rest of him.

AN IDEAL PRAYER

Based On The Teachings Of The Gita

By Shri GOKUL CHAND
Deputy Registrar, Allahabad University

Let pain and pleasure, gain and loss,
Success and failure weal and woe,
Be same to me, O 'Gokul's Lord,
So that I may have peace of mind.
(II, 38)

My business being with deeds alone,
Not with the fruits the deeds may yield,
Let me do what my duty is,
And to inaction not submit. (II, 47)

Let me, renouncing all desires,
Without attachments go through life;
Becoming humble, selfless, pure,
Let me attain to perfect Bliss.
..(II, 71)

Both love and hate for things of sense
Inherent in the senses are;
Let me not be a slave to them,
For, they are greatest foes of mine.
(III, 34)

Let me give all my acts to Thee,
And all attachments cast away
Let me by sin be tainted not,
As lotus leaf unsoil'd by rain.
V, 10)

Let me treat friends and foes alike
Relations, strangers, other men,
Unknown or known, evil or good:
Let me love all and live for all. (VI, 9)

Let me behold Theo everywhere,
And everything behold in Thee;
To me let Thou be never lost,
Nor I be ever lost to Thee.
(VI, 30)

Whate'er I offer Thee, O Lord,
A leaf or water, flower or fruit,
Pray do accept it with Thy love,
And bless me as Thy devotee.
The gates of hell, in number three,
Are lust and wrath and avarice;
Destructive of the self are these,
Therefore, from them Thou set me free.
(XVI, 21)

Give me, O Lord, unbounded love,
Forgiveness, penance, purity,
Uprightness wisdom, truthfulness,
And over these, firm faith in Thee.
XVIII, 42)

By casting off all egoism,
Possessions, power and haughtiness,
Let me be selfless and content,
And ever free from jealousy..
(XVIII, 53)

From passion, fear and anger freed,
Absorbed in Thee, entrenched in Thee,
And purified in wisdom's fire,
O Lord, let my soul enter Thee
(IV, 10)

Devoutly let me fix my heart
On Thee, beseeching Thee to be
My Saviour from the boundless sea
Of ceaseless rounds of births and deaths.
(XII, 7)

My heart, my love, I give to Thee;
My sacrifice and homage too,
O Lord, thus let me come to Thee,
Which is for me the highest goal.
(IX, 34)

Let me in Thee a shelter find,
Though in all actions e'er engaged,
And, by Thy Grace, attain at last
That State which knows no end nor wane.
(XIII, 56)

Thinking of Thee, yet, merged, in Thee,
Intent on Thee and serving Thee.
Take Thou me to that Blest Abode,
From where I come not back to earth.
(V,)17)

Let pain and joy affect me not,
And worldly snares me not bind;
Renouncing all the tempting things
Let 'Moksha' be now attained by me.
(XII 17)

Whatever disrespect I've shown to Thee,
In thought, in word or deed, in jest
Or play, alone or with my friends,
I pardon crave for this, O Lord Supreme.
(XI, 42)

Adapted from Dr. G. O. Caleb's "Song Divine" (Luzac & Co., London)
(The figures, within brackets, below the stanzas refer to the number of the Discourse and the Verse of "The Gita").

IF ONLY BLACK AND FAT

At the height of her loveliness and charm Lillie Langtry attended a great dinner in London, where she was conducted to the table by a genuine African king!

It was soon evident from the manner in which the dusky sovereign neglected his food to gaze upon his partner that Miss Langtry had made a conquest. At the conclusion of the repast he arose, bowed low, and paid his tribute of praise.

"Madame" he sighed, "If heaven had only made you black and fat, you would be irresistible!"

—WALL STREET JOURNAL.

'Our India' For Film Festival

INDIA is progressing admirably in the realm of films, and finding a place in the international field.

Paul Zils has been invited by the sponsors of the Fourth International Film Festival to be held at Edinburgh, to send a DUI picture for screening before an international audience.

'OUR INDIA' the shooting of which has been recently completed has been selected by the producer to be sent for exhibition at the Fourth International Film Festival, in response to the invitation. The film will be screened along with the pictures of many other countries at the forthcoming Film Festival.

In the past, two DUI pictures have been screened at the Edinburgh Film Festival. The DUI documentaries 'MOTHER', 'CHILD' and 'COMMUNITY' sponsored by the UNO in the interest of social service, were very much appreciated at the Second International Film Festival of Documentary Films which took place at Edinburgh in 1948.

In 1949 another DUI short, 'A TINY THING BRINGS DEATH' was exhibited at the Third International Film Festival held at Edinburgh. The theme of the short was the prevention of malaria. The purpose and standard of this short were considered commendable.

Paul Zils, producer-director of 'Our India' and 'Hindustan Hamara'

This record of achievement brought Paul Zils an invitation from the organisers of the forthcoming Edinburgh Festival to send a picture for screening before an international audience.

'Our India'

The choice of 'OUR INDIA' is appropriate, as this film brings to the screen a lively survey of Indian civilisation and culture, from the Indus Valley Civilisation down to modern times.

Minoo Masani's book has formed the broad basis for this film and the picture sustains the spirit of the book.

A number of distinguished stars, headed by veteran Prithviraj, constitute the cast for the picture.

"SPARE PART" FROM DEAD MAN

An operation unique in surgical history has just been performed at a hospital in Detroit U.S.A.

It was on an American suffering from an enlargement of the aorta, the main artery leading from the heart. The surgeons, it is reported, cut out his aorta and replaced it with one taken from the body of a man who had died five days earlier.

Throughout those five days the "spare part" had been kept carefully semi-frozen, in penicillin and blood plasma—a remarkable achievement.

British doctors have shown great interest in the Detroit operation and it is possible that a similar one may take place in a London hospital when a suitable aorta becomes available to the surgeons.

The Scurrilous Press

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(Continued from Page 4)

explanation given if you ever trouble to seek it, is that the public does not want pro-government stuff. And this in turn misleads the press lords to indulge in periodic sermons to the public on taste and decency.

You will ask why, if the books alls can be explained in this fashion, the newsboys on the street are more vigorous in shouting the opposition press. The answer is something which people out of the profession will learn with surprise. The "respectable press" functions generally on creaking joints. It is ridden with red-tape in a way unimaginable outside a government office. And leading as it does the upper house of Indian journalism, the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, it is hamstrung by rules, regulations and restrictions relating to commissions and agencies. Obviously to clear all this up much more is required than appeals to the press in general to be restrained and to the public to boycott the sensational. I was once hopeful of the possibility of curing the disease by treating the pimples. But recent events have changed my attitude.

The most striking of these is the attitude of the "scurrilous press" towards communalism as compared with the approach of some of the pillars of the A.I.N.E.C. To my thinking, getting rid of communalism in our political, economic and social life is the greatest need of the time. It is an essential change before which all else should be set aside.

I do not maintain that the "scurrilous press" is free of the communal taint. It might be quite the other way. But, in the existing circumstances, a government which holds fast to the secular ideal, could utilise this section of the press to eradicate communalism, the kind of communalism which still is a menace to public life. And, it would be strange if in the process of working towards this end, there is not a fundamental change from the destructively critical to the constructively helpful. It is an experiment well worth trying. I am trying to say that there is no section of the Indian press that could not be useful to the government and, therefore, to the country if only it is seen by those in power that, if they abandon their effort to obtain the full support of the whole press on all issues, they can harness journalistic energy to national interests. This means a tolerance of criticism and a policy of passing by the immaterial. What stands in the way of this development is a mood closely akin to the caste mentality which sees public questions as entrenched positions and seeks complete support.

Way Out

It will be contended that this is a remedy outside the hands of the press industry and the press organisations. It is not. But it is definitely outside the beaten track that the A.I.N.E.C. is now well set on. I believe that it will call for a loosening of the ties which hold the press to the Government today, and a greater emphasis on clarifying the position of the press under the laws of the land. That would be a valuable first step. What else must follow concerns the internal organisation of the profession to which the two All-India Employers' and Editors' Organisations have been singularly apathetic. It is unfortunate that the training and conditons of work of those who man what has been referred to as "a public utility in private hands" should be left to the eccentricities of individual newspaper offices and to half-baked schools of journalism. That is another matter. But if you have chaos in the newspaper world, you must not be surprised if adventurers abound.

Next Week: Born, Not Made

Resurgent Asia At Its Best

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(Continued from Page 5)

thereby been able to eliminate any evil reaction. Usually in the solution of problems like this, if the means employed were not right, new situations and new difficulties cropped up. There had been no such problems in India though, of course, the country had its other huge problems. The elimination of foreign rule had left no ill will behind it, and even during the struggle there was a minimum of such feeling. Never was there greater goodwill to the British in India than there was today.

Pandit Nehru commended this approach to the solution of problems arising between Asia and Europe. It is the method of peace, but the method of peace combined with vigour, the method that will reduce to the minimum the infliction of any suffering, and a method that leaves behind no trail of ill will.

Lesson To Asia

There is also a lesson to be gained from India's experience in this connection—the message that comes from her remaining a member of the Commonwealth, though she is a sovereign, independent republic.

India's membership of the Commonwealth is a bridge of understanding and an example to others that such relations can be maintained without limitation of freedom of action, and this was stressed by Pandit Nehru.

One prominent British resident of Singapore who is very much in sympathy with the spirit of the new Asia, said that Pandit Nehru's coming to Malaya was like bringing the pure flame of India's ripe experience and wisdom, to the solution of this country's problems. It was, she said, a message integrating internationalism and nationalism for the new world, a message of peaceful progress, and a message of spiritualisation of life that Pandit Nehru brought to Malaya, a message enriched by the obvious sincerity of a great personality who loved all the world.

Indians In Malaya

To his own countrymen in Malaya, Pandit Nehru was both very helpful and outspoken. He was critical of their failures, but also understood their difficulties. He asked them to uphold the high traditions of India. At the same time they must give their full co-operation to the building of the new Malaya. They must integrate themselves with other communities, and must contribute their utmost to the progress of Malaya. If they wanted to retain Indian citizenship, they were welcome to do so. If, on the other hand, they preferred to be Malayan citizens, India would wish them godspeed in their new sphere of activity. She could not then give them the rights of Indian nationality (though Indian nationality and Malayan citizenship can be combined now, but that is recognised as a transitory arrangement) but would remain keenly interested in them.

"Nehru gives expression to the new spirit in Asia", said a prominent Chinese leader, summing up his impressions of the Indian Prime Minister's visit. "He is the new Asia at its best and wisest".

IS WORLD'S HUNGER INSOLUBLE ?

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(Continued from Page 8)

which produce most of the food and support most of the people are uniform despite wide differences in crops grown, methods of production and climate.

North America, with its high-yielding corn crop, large farms and highly mechanized agriculture, produces about the same amount per acre harvested as does Asia with its high-yielding rice crop and small farms using largely manual labour and little machinery.

Recent experience shows that the wheat zone was pushed more and more into the dry regions and also into the northern regions of shorter summers in the U.S.A., and Canada. This expansion arose from the success of the plant-breeders in producing new varieties of wheat better able than the old ones to grow in regions of low rainfall (e.g. Canada, Australia). Simultaneously the development of modern genetics has greatly strengthened the plant-breeder's powers of attacking problems and after years of research the Minnesota workers, under Professor Stackman, and the Canadian Rust Research workers have now produced varieties more resistant to rust than any before. In addition today more than ever, soil conservation in the U.S.A. and in most parts of the Commonwealth has been taken up by the governments concerned.

The "conservation districts" of the United States, where proper preventive measures are adopted, have increased from 36 million acres in 1938 to 1,112 million acres in 1948, and by nearly two million acres in Puerto Rico.

Experience also shows that since dry regions are used more for grazing than for cropping, it is necessary to find grasses or leguminous plants suitable not only for soil conservation but also grazing, though, of course, soil conservation comes first.

Caution To India

In this connection, India should be cautious. Deforestation may injure the fertility of soil at the pace more land reclamation programmes are being carried on.

The proolems of tropics need special emphasis today more than ever for obvious reasons. In the wet tropics, plantation crops, tea, rubber, palm oil etc., have to be tackled on scientific and technical levels by treating the region as a whole i.e. putting the permanent crops on the high ground which is subject to erosion, and the annual crops, such as swamp rice, on the low ground. The African savannah regions of seasonable rainfall are already being developed for oil seeds and other tropical crops and this work has been helped greatly by the modern insecticides which enable noxious insects, tsetse fly and others, to be controlled.

In other regions, Sweden, Finland and Russia, there has been much progress in utilizing high-lying land that had long been waste and in extending the region of cultivation northwards and getting higher output from the podsols. It seems unlikely that all these efforts to expand the present small area of the world's cultivated land will fail.

No Need For Despair

There is however, greater scope for increased food production by intensifying cultivation of existing land. More than half the world's food-producers are working on very primitive methods and obtaining very poor yields. The better methods of cultivation by large-scale use of fertilizers, e.g. human excreta, animal fertilizers composed of excreta and litter, by double cropping, and by livestock husbandry and by extensive use of commercial fertilizers, are sure to increase better yields in the peasant countries. There are, of course, difficulties, both technical and political; they include the provision of a proper system of land tenure, of education, of buildings, roads, water and farming appliances, particularly some measure of industrialisation to take redundant people off the land and set them to produce the appliances the farmer needs.

Finally, there are still great losses of crops and animals on the farm and of produce between the farm and the consumer's table. Fortunately great efforts are now being made to reduce these losses, and the recent addition of biochemistry to the list of sciences aiding agriculture, which has already given us selective weed-killers, tomato-setting hormones, oestrogens, anti-biotics etc., promises still further achievements.

Sir John Russell, an authority on agricultural science, rightly stressed the need for self-sufficiency in food. He suggested three ways, (1) extension of the areas under cultivation, (2) more intensive yields and (3) reduction of waste. He is optimistic that with intelligence and hard work the food problem for our generation can be solved. There is no room for complacency but certainly none for despair.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9 8 6
♡ 7 5
◇ J 10 9 4 3 2
♣ 5 3

WEST
♠ 7 4 3
♡ Q J 8 6
◇ K Q 5
♣ A J 8

EAST
♠ Q 5 2
♡ 9 4 3
◇ 8 7 6
♣ 10 9 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A K J 10
♡ A K 10 2
◇ A
♣ K Q 7 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	2 N.T	Pass
3♣	Pass	3◇	Pass
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

MOST experts dislike two-bids on four-card suits, but make an exception with a strong three-suiter. South handled the bidding so as to give his partner an opportunity to show the diamonds below the three notrump level.

Thus, when he bid his third suit, hearts, North was in a position to "decide" the final contract. With no preference for any of South's suits, he could have bid three notrump, but with even a mild preference for spades, as shown by the three spade bid, South was correct to go on to a suit game.

This column is all for law observance, but finds it necessary to point out that such rules as "third-hand-high" are not laws, but saws. There is no way to teach a bridge player to think, but the worst way to teach him not to think is to put too much stress on maxims which are usually about as truthful as most generalities.

West opened the spade seven, dummy covered with the eight and East dutifully compiled with the "law" and played third hand high, spending his queen in what was obviously a useless cause. It proved to be worse then useless. South won, cashed two top hearts, ruffed a third heart with the six of trumps, returned to the diamond ace and led a fourth heart. Dummy ruffed with the nine and, having spent his queen, East couldn't overruff. Declarer led a club to his queen, ruffed West's diamond return, drew two more trumps and won the game with the king of clubs.

All East had to do to torpedo declarer's chances was to put a small spade on the first lead. Then he could have overruffed South's fourth heart lead and South could not have avoided the loss of three more tricks.

PUBLICITY CAN'T BLUNT HER INTELLIGENCE

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(Continued from Page 28)

Pit," while boosted as "dreadful" and "horrifying," must have done much to further practical sympathy for those who suffer from some form of mental disease.

For her fine performance in "The Snake Pit" she was awarded an "Oscar." She had already received the award for her performance in "To Each His Own," and she was given a third "Oscar" for her performance as Catherine Sloper in "The Heiress." Incidentally, in this film she deliberately masked her natural beauty to portray the "plain-looking, well-scrubbed, healthy" heroine of the play based on Henry James's early novel "Washington Square."

During the World War she spent eighteen months away from the studios giving performances to the American troops in Alaska, the Aleutians, and the South Pacific bases. The tour came to an abrupt end in 1944 when she went down with pneumonia at Fiji.

For a number of years she was known as No. 1 Bachelor Girl, a lonely honour which she by no means cared for. Then in 1946 (the year in which she won the Academy Award as "best actress" for her performance in "To Each His Own"), she married the American writer, Marcus Goodrich.

As regards her likes and dislikes, she amusingly rebuts many of the things attributed to her. For not the least of the qualities of this very personable young woman is an intelligence which the years of high-pressure publicity have been unable to blunt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

IN COLOURFUL CAPITAL OF COORG

(1) The drive up to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, 3,600 feet above sea-level, zigzags over hills through thickly wooded green country.

(2) A street scene in Mercara showing in the background the old fort of Coorg rulers, which houses the Government offices today.

(3) A charming view in sylvan setting of the famous Onkaseshwar temple and tank.

(4) Like all highlanders, the Coorgis live on their own plots of land. Left is a typical Coorgi home in attractive surroundings.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.